McKean County Miner.

VOLUME XVII—NUMBER 34. SMETHPORT, PA., THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 15, 1880. TERMS $1.50 PER ANNUM.

Lodge Directory.

F. & A. M.

McKEAN LODGE, No. 336, F. & A. M., meets on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month, at 7½ o'clock p. m., at Masonic Hall, Main street.

DAVAULT MARTIN, W. M.
E. H. BABB, Sec'y.

Churches.

METHODIST.—W. B. WAGONER, pastor. Sabbath School every Sabbath at 9 a. m., and Preaching at 11 a. m., and 7 p. m. Class Meeting directly after morning services Prayer Meetings on Thursday evenings at 7 p. m.

BAPTIST.—W. C. Wilise, pastor. Preaching at half-past 10 a. m. and half-past 6 p. m. Sabbath School directly after morning services. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evenings at 7 p. m.

EPISCOPAL.—H. C. MILLER, Rector. Services on the 2d and 4th Sunday of each month at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m. Sabbath School at 9 a. m.

ST. ELIZABETH CATHOLIC CHURCH.—Rev. J. F. SMITH, pastor. Mass at 11 a. m. Service at 12.30 a. m. Sunday School at 3 p. m. Services on each alternate Sunday at Smethport and Clermont.

Official Directory.

DISTRICT AND COUNTY.

President Judge.—H. W. Williams, Wellsboro, Tioga Co.
Additional Judge.—S. F. Wilson, Wellsboro, Tioga Co.
Associate Judges.—W. S. Brownell, Smethport; F. N. Burnham, Bluell.
District Attorney.—S. W. Smith, Port Allegany.
Sheriff.—Roswell Sartwell, Smethport.
Prothonotary.—John B. Brawley, Bradford.
County Treasurer.—W. D. Gallup, Smethport.
County Commissioners.—W. J. Colegrove, N. W. Abbey, John G. Borer.
Com'rs Clerk.—John B. Shoemaker, Smethport.
Jury Com'r.—N. C. Gallup, O. P. Coon.
Auditors.—O. D. Vosburgh, J. J. Roberts, C. L. Hellows.
County Surveyor.—G. H. Lyon, Bradford, Pa.
Regular Terms of Court.—Fourth Monday in February, May and September, and Third Monday of December.

Borough Officers.

Burgess. B. L. Knapp.
Asst Burgess.—J. C. Hamlin.
Council.—David Sartwell, W. C. Wilson, Thomas King, D. L. Forsyth, Frank Kerns, Eugene Quackenbush.
Constable.—H. L. Bartholomew.
School Directors.—D. L. Forsyth, David Sterrett, B. L. Knapp, E. G. Brown, H. P. Barbour, S. W. Pattison.
Justices.—G M Smith, P Ford
Auditors.—W. Gifford, C. K. Sartwell, Edw'd McSweeney.
Burgomasters.—Frank Kerns, Alfred Sturdevant.
Judges of Election.—S. Gordon.
Inspectors.—D. L. Forsyth, C. K. Sartwell.
Assessor.—G. M. Smith.

Regular Meetings of Co. Commissioners.

The County Commissioners will hold regular sessions at the Commissioners Office on the first Monday of each month for the transaction of any business that may be brought before them. ☞ A special meeting will be held on the first Thursday after each court week for the settlement of county costs in Commonwealth cases.

H. F. BARBOUR, Clerk.

BLANK PRINTING.

THE MINER JOB ROOMS are abundantly supplied with facilities for doing fine Blank Printing. We make a specialty of this class of printing, and challenge comparison of our work and prices with that of any first class Blank Printing House. We keep in stock all the usual forms of LEGAL and CONVEYANCING, JUSTICES, CONSTABLES' and TOWNSHIP BLANKS, and print on short notice any style and form desired. Samples, estimates and prices furnished on application. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

Miscellaneous.

MILLINERY STORE.

I am constantly receiving additions to my stock of

MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS, DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS

and am prepared to SELL AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

Mary Tracy,

MAIN ST SMETHPORT, PA.

NEW MEAT MARKET

Rear of A. B. Armstrong's Drugstore.

Fresh meat, Ham, Sausages, Salt meats, Corned Beef, Lard, Oysters, Chickens &c. always on hand.

The Finest Tub Oysters in the Market.

DRESSED CHICKENS

furnished at any time.

S. J. ROCKWELL.

SMETHPORT BAKERY.

M. H. PICARD'S BAKERY & CONFECTIONERY,

FINE TEAS,

Also Dealer in

CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES

SMETHPORT, PA.

Special attention given to orders from private families.

ENGINEERING AND SURVEYING.

The undersigned having resumed the practice of his profession as civil engineer and surveyor would respectfully announce that he has opened an office over Callar's Drug Store. Especial attention given to

Mapping and Conveyancing.

Orders promptly attended to and work carefully and neatly executed.

Office over Callar's Drug Store. } 16-51 THOS. KING.

Professional Cards.

Attorneys.

BYRON D. HAMLIN. DELANO R. HAMLIN.

HAMLIN & SON,

LAW AND LAND OFFICE

Smethport, Pa.

as Counsel. Try causes in the Courts. Investigate Land Titles and Oil Leases. Collect claims. Do Conveyancing by Deeds, Contracts and Leases with care and dispatch.

Notary Public in their Office.

General Agency of the Keating Lands.

D. STERRETT. ROBT. H. ROSE.

STERRETT & ROSE,

ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS.

(Office over Haskill & Gifford's.)

SMETHPORT PA.

BACKUS & GORTON,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law

Smethport, Pa.

Office:—Sartwell Block, Main Street.

C. BACKUS. SHERIDAN GORTON.

E. L. KEENAN,

ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,

OFFICE—Gleason's Building, nearly opposite the Court House.

SMETHPORT, PA.

All legal business attended to promptly.

THOS. A. MORRISON,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

OFFICE—Gleason's Building, nearly opposite the Court House.

SMETHPORT, PA.

Collections and other legal business carefully and promptly attended to.

W. J. MILLIKEN

ATTORNEY and COUNSELLOR at LAW

NOTARY PUBLIC,

Kendall Creek, Penn'a.

P. FORD,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

Office: Miner Block, Church Street.

Smethport, Pa.

S. W. SMITH,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

(DISTRICT ATTORNEY.)

Port Allegany, Pa.

W. I. LEWIS,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Duke Centre, Pa.

G. A. BERRY,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

NOTARY PUBLIC, U. S. COMMISSIONER.

Office: Exchange Building, Main St.

Bradford, McKean Co. Pa.

R. H. STONE,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

Office with Ex. Reader, over Pemberton's.

Bradford, Pa.

WILLIAM P. WESTON,

ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,

KANE, PA.

17-1.6m

EUGENE MULLIN,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

Main St. Bradford, Pa.

ORR & CHEESEMAN,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Smethport Office in the MINER Building.

SMETHPORT—AND—DUKE CENTER, McKEAN COUNTY, PA.

H. J. MUSK,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

BROWNSPORT, PA.

A. A. CRAIG,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

AND JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

Kendall Creek, Pa.

E. R. MAYO,

Attorney at Law and Notary Public,

Eldred, McKean Co. Pa.

(Allegany Bridge P. O.)

J. C. STURGEON. GEO. A. STURGEON.

J. C. STURGEON & BRO.,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

ROOM No. 18, OIL EXCHANGE,

BRADFORD, PA.

P. R. COTTER,

ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,

PORT ALLEGANY, PA.

Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care.

Business Cards.

S. A. BISHOP,

ARCHITECT AND SUPERINTENDENT,

Smethport, Pa.

BINGHAM ESTATE.

ROBT. H. ROSE

Is authorized to receive moneys for and also applications to buy lands. He will give information generally, in any business of this Estate, in McKean County. His office is over

HASKILL & GIFFORD'S STORE.

ROBT. C. SIBLEY, Agent of the Trustees

WELLSBORO, Dec. 24, 1879. 1

SELECT POETRY.

Early Rising.

Did you but know, when bathed in dew,
How sweet the little violets grow,
Amidst the thorny brake;
How fragrant blew the ambient air,
O'er beds of primeroses so fair—
Your pillow you'd forsake.

Paler than the autumnal leaf,
Or the wan lins of pining grief,
The cheek of sloth shall grow;
Nor can cosmetic, wash or bait,
Nature's own favorite tints recall,
If once you let them go.

MISCELLANEOUS.

True to His Oath.

One morning about ten years ago the Parisian public were make aware of the fact that the confidential clerk of Monsieur Laurin, a well-known banker, had absconded with the sum of nearly 1,000,000 francs. Large payments were due that day by the banker, to meet which he had been relying upon this sum. A run upon the bank followed, and that evening his name was among the list of bankrupts. Detectives had, of course, instantly been put upon the track of the absconding clerk, and, just as he was stepping on the boat at Calais to cross the channel, he was arrested and conveyed back to Paris.

When arrested, he seemed horrified at the charge against him, and earnestly protested his innocence. This was but natural under the circumstances, and did not have the least impression upon the officers; but one thing that did puzzle them was the fact that no trace of the money he had stolen could be found. At his trial the evidence against him was too strong to admit of any doubt of his guilt. The banker swore that on the previous day he had given the clerk several orders upon the treasury, amounting in all to between 900,000 and 1,000,000 francs, with instructions, after getting them cashed, to return to the bank, and deposit the money in the vault, of which he alone, beside the banker himself, knew the combination.

Evidence was forthcoming from the Treasury Department that he had received the money, but the evidence of the other employees was definite that he had not returned to the bank during business hours, while the janitor was confident he had not done so afterward. This, taken altogether, and added to the fact of his sudden flight, seemed conclusive to the Judges that he was guilty. The prisoner's defense took the form of an accusation against his employer. He acknowledged having received the orders, and also getting them cashed, but denied that he had been told to deposit the amount in the bank vault. Instead he averred the banker had told him to retain the money in his possession until evening, when he was to admit himself by a key the banker gave him to his house, and deliver the money into his own hand. This the prisoner declared he had done, when the banker, unlocking a drawer in the desk at which he sat, took out a large envelope, and told the clerk to address it to a well-known banking firm in Leadenhall street, London.

Having done as he was desired, his employer took a folded paper from the drawer, and placed it in the envelope, sealed it securely and gave it into his hands, telling him that he wished him to start for London at once to deliver it to the firm which it was addressed, and receive in return some securities of value lying in their hands. As he had on more than one former occasion been thus sent on similar secret missions by his employer, he thought there was nothing strange in the request, and, setting out in less than an hour, had traveled all night to Calais, arriving there just in time to catch the boat, was stepping on board, when he was arrested and brought back to Paris to be charged with a crime of which he had never even dreamed.

The officers testified to having found the envelope upon him, directed as he had stated; but on opening it, the enclosure was found to be nothing more than several sheets of blank paper. His story, though told with the earnestness of truth and conscious innocence, seemed so wildly far-fetched and improbable that it only influenced the Judges still more strongly in the belief of his guilt. To be sure, the main proof against him was the banker's word, but the whole chain of circumstances also favored his assertions. Where or how the clerk had hidden the money was certainly an unexplained mystery, but the supposition was natural that he had laid his plans well beforehand, and made arrangements so that it would still be secure in case he was arrested before he could make good his escape. Weighing the evidence carefully, though not perhaps without taking into account the high social standing the banker had always occupied, the Judges pronounced the clerk as guilty, and sentenced him to the galleys for a term of twenty years.

When the prisoner heard this doom, to which even death would have been preferable, his head fell upon his breast, and an unrestrainable wail of agony broke from his lips. The following day he was sent to the *galleys* at Toulouse. Four years passed away, during which time the banker had resumed his business, and had reached an even higher social position than he had occupied before. His only child, a daughter of more than ordinary beauty and sweetness of disposition, had blossomed into womanhood. The wealthy young Marquis de Beaunois was smitten by her charms, and ambitious hopes were entering the banker's mind that through her he might even enter a higher grade of society and become associated with the nobility. He could now afford to laugh at the threat of vengeance uttered four years ago by a convict whose rivet-ed chains were clanking in the galleys at Toulouse. He did not even know if he were alive or dead.

Had any one told him, or had he happened to read, that one of those galley slaves, who was not even allowed a name, but was known as No. 411, had escaped, it would have passed out of his mind at once. Convicts often escape—it was nothing to him.

Time still passed on, and the date of the wedding of the banker's daughter with the young nobleman was fixed to take place with an elegance that was to surpass all former bridals of the season. All Paris knew of it, and one may judge of the sensation when, on the night before the wedding, the banker's house was broken into, and not only all the valuables taken but the bride herself carried away. A large reward was offered, but in vain; and most earnest efforts of the whole detective force were fruitless to discover the slightest clue as to the perpetrators of this bold outrage. The days went by and grew into weeks, and still no tiding of the missing girl could be found, and the banker's form grew bent, and his face hollow and careworn with anxiety and grief. The whole affection of his life had been wrapped up in this girl.

Late one night, after more than two weeks had passed, as he was seated in his library, in conversation with one of the detectives engaged on the fruitless search, a note was brought to him.

"I must see you at once," was written in a large, sprawling hand. "I can give you tidings of your daughter."

Almost overcome with emotion, the banker gave orders for the bearer to be admitted, while the detective rose quietly and took his position behind the curtain of a window. Scarcely had he done so, when the servant opened the door and admitted a man who, though flashily dressed, carried in his face and manner the unmistakable stamp of the lowest criminal class. The banker sprung from his chair, his face flushed with glad expectation, to meet him.

"You bring me news of my daughter?" he cried, eagerly.

"Yes," the man answered; "that's what I came for."

"And where is she? Is she well? Tell me quickly, and relieve my suspense."

"I was here before, the night he did this little job," the man went on, in a stolid sort of way, as if he were repeating a set speech and ignoring the other's excited questions. "There were six of us in beside the Captain. We six had all the swag. All the Captain wanted for his share was the girl; and, while we were gathering up the articles, he took her in his arms and walked off."

"And where is she now? I will give any amount—my whole fortune—to have her restored to me!"

"None of us knew where he took her until to-night. He sent for me to come and fetch you to him."

"Let us not lose a moment, then," the banker exclaimed, eagerly. "I am ready this instant."

The detective came from his hiding place behind the curtain.

"I will accompany you," he said.

"Ah!" said the man, coolly surveying him, "you're a detective. But it don't matter. The Captain said he wasn't particular if the whole force came."

"Lead the way, then. We are ready," the officer answered.

The man led the way out of the house and along the streets for a distance of nearly half a mile, until at length they reached one of the lowest quarters of the town, down by the river. Knocking at the door of an old, half-ruinous house, whose rear windows overlooked the stream, the guide gave some password to an old woman who answered the door, and then led the way up several flights of stairs, that creaked and groaned at every step, as if they would fall beneath their feet. Arriving at the top floor, the man knocked three times on a door at the head of the stairway. A voice answered, bidding them enter, and, doing so they found themselves in a small, low-ceilinged room, one corner of which was partitioned off by a dingy curtain, and before the fireless grate a man was standing with folded arms. As they entered, a look of almost fiendish triumph lighted up his face, and he advanced to the banker.

"Monsieur Laurin," he said, in cold, measured tones, "do you recognize me?"

The banker started back, with an expression of dismay.

"Paul Favarge!" he gasped.

"Yes," the other answered, "Paul Favarge—the clerk, who, to further your own grasping aims, you consigned to a fate worse than death, and who swore to be revenged. The time has come. I will restore your daughter to you, but it is upon one condition, and one alone. If you refuse, you and she both die!"

He waived his hand as he spoke, and, before they were aware of it, a man stood, one on each side of the banker and the detective, with a pistol leveled at their heads.

"You see you are in my power," said the other. "The condition that I require of you is that you confess you fabricated the story that sent me to the galleys, that *you might* secure the money yourself."

An agony of irresolution was visible on the banker's face, but he was silent.

"If you do not decide before I have counted three you die."

Still the banker was silent.

"One—two——"

"Yes," the banker almost shrieked, "I confess it all. You were innocent, and I the *guilty one*. Are you not satisfied now with your revenge? If you have any human pity left, let me see my daughter."

"I have none," the other answered, "but you shall have your wish."

He drew aside the dingy curtain as he spoke, and the banker saw a pallid form lying upon a narrow pallet, but so wasted and attenuated that in the features he could hardly recognize those of his daughter.

"My God!" he wailed, "she is dead."

"Yes, she *is dead*," the other answered, in the same fiendishly dispassionate tone. "Would you know how she met her death? Upon your soul is the sin, for it was you who made me the fiend I am. She starved to death."

The unhappy father sank upon the floor as if struck by a bullet. "Let your revenge be complete, and kill me also," he wailed.

"No," the other answered with a fiendish laugh; "it is I who die. My vengeance would not be complete if you did not live. "Officer," he added, turning to the detective, "this man is by his own *confession your prisoner*; arrest him. My band know of my resolve, and I have arranged it all. My mission on earth is accomplished now, and life is unendurable to me."

As he spoke he placed the muzzle of a pistol to his forehead, and, pressing the trigger, fell to the floor a corpse.

The detective turned to arrest the banker, but started back with an exclamation of horrified surprise. The muscles of the banker's face were twitching in a convulsive sort of way, until suddenly he burst into a peal of terrible, joyless laughter. He had become a raving maniac, and the convict's terrible vengeance was, indeed, complete.

On The Way Home.

It was just this side of Detroit that a man entered the car, took a seat, and devoted his attention to the morning paper. After a time the conductor came along and touched him gently on the shoulder, but without effect. Again he tapped the passenger on the arm, but there was no response, and the official had to speak.

"Ticket, sir?"

The passenger looked wearily up from his paper and remarked: "I haven't any ticket."

"Money, then?" said the conductor.

"I haven't any money."

"Then you must get off at the next station."

"I will," was the submissive response, and the conductor passed along. The train stopped at the next station, started again, and was bowling along at twenty miles an hour, when the conductor came through and saw the traveler on the very same seat as before.

"I told you to get out of this car," he said, somewhat sternly.

"You did."

"Why didn't you do it?"

"I did."

"And then got on again?"

"I did."

"Now, look here, my friend, I don't want any more of this. Get out of this car at the next station, and stay out. You hear me?"

Again the train stopped and again it started, and again, but in another car, the conductor found the self-same traveler, calm as a June morning.

"You here again?" he asked.

"Yes."

"Didn't I tell you to get off this train and stay off?"

"No."

"I did."

"No; you told me to get out of that car and stay out, and I did."

"Now, my friend," said the conductor, "listen to me, and mind you do just what I tell you. At the next station get off this train and stay off. Do just as I tell you or you will get into trouble."

"Agreed," said the traveler, and the conductor passed on.

Again the train stopped and started, and again the traveler turned up on the train The conductor was just reaching for the bell-rope to stop the train to eject *him summarily*, when the traveler stayed his hand.

"I obeyed orders," he said. "You told me to do just as you ordered. And I got out and stayed out until you said: 'All aboard!' Then I got on board, for I didn't want to get into trouble, you know."

The conductor gave him his hand, and it was noticed that, later in the day, they ate together in the dining-car, and ate heartily.—*Boston Transcript.*

A Story of the Narragansett Disaster.

There is a story connected with the death of Mrs. Addi E. Checkley in the Narragansett disaster. She was the wife of Richard S. Checkley, a sculptor of this city, but some months ago separated from him for some reason, retaining possession of her little daughter Lillie, three years old. One day last April, while she was in a dry goods store with the child, the father seized the little one and carried her off. Mrs. Checkly made every effort to recover Lillie, but without success, until a few weeks ago, when she heard that the child was in New York. Thither she went, and with the aid of the police of that city discovered her, and obtained legal possession of her. She at once started for Boston, taking passage by the Narragansett. After the collision she found herself in the water with the little girl, and they floated about for two hours before they were rescued. When taken out of the water she was completely exhausted, and in a few minutes she died. The child was taken by a lady to whom the mother's story had been told, and forwarded to a house on Melrose street, Boston, where the little waif arrived Saturday evening. Monday morning the father appeared and demanded the child. The demand was refused, and recourse was about to be had to the police, when the little one ran to her father and insisted upon remaining with him.—*Boston Journal.*

What You Can't Be.

You can't do a nice job of work, preach a good sermon, try a law suit well, doctor a patient, or write a good article with sluggish brain and unsteady nerves, and none should make the attempt in such a condition when it can be so easily and cheaply removed by a little of Parmelee's Dyspepsia compound. It is a regulating tonic, Relief guaranteed or money refunded. Sample bottles 15c; large size $1. Sold by A. B. Armstrong, Smethport Pa.

Bull Fighting in New York.

THE FAVORITE SPANISH ENTERTAINMENT, SHORN OF ITS HORRORS, TO BE INTRODUCED.

Angel Fernandez, proprietor of the bull-fighting arena in Havana, is now erecting a frame building, to hold from 12,000 to 15,000 persons, in 116th street, between Seventh and St. Nicholas avenues, N. Y., and will open it in the middle of July. A dozen torreros or bull-fighters are to arrive from Europe in a fortnight, among whom will be Valdermoro, who was one of the three most skilful performers exhibiting before King Alfonso on his accession to the throne and at the periods of his two marriages. The torreros are to worry the bulls by swaying red cloaks before their eyes, and, by various other modes of exciting anger, cause them to give chase. The torreros then run rapidly and spring over the barrier which separates the ring from the spectators. Though the bulls are generally very close in the rear, it rarely happens that a man is caught. In Spanish-speaking countries it is customary to torment the bull by cruel methods. Little spears with flags at one end are thrown into his neck. To these fireworks are sometimes attached. The poor brute is also pricked and worried in numerous ways. But it is understood that any annoyances practiced upon the animals here will be entirely devoid of physical pain. The flagged spears will be thrown, but they will be blunt and dipped in a sticky substance, which will cause them to adhere to the hair of the bull. Three experimental entertainments will be given, and if they are well attended the exhibition may be continued for a longer time.

THE FIRST RAILWAY ENGINE.

HORATIO ALLEN'S VENTURESOME TRIAL TRIP 51 YEARS AGO.

The first train to draw a Railway train on the continent was run at Honesdale, Penn., August 8, 1829, on the newly finished road connecting the Lackawanna coal fields with tide-water by way of the Deleware and Hudson canal. This was the first road of any consequence in the republic to adopt practically the economic system of inclined planes and gravity locomotion, since adopted by engineers wherever practicable. At that time railways were just beginning to attract attention of capitalists. The Liverpool and Manchester road, the pioneer enterprise of the kind, had been for some time building and was near completion. George Stevenson's experiments with steam machines for roads were watched throughout civilization with great interest. In 1828 J. B. Jervis, chief engineer of the Delaware and Hudson canal, sent his assistant, Horatio Allen to England to investigate the application of steam to land transportation. Allen became convinced Stevenson's ideas were destined to revolutionize commerce, and he, therefore, bought for the canal company three engines to be used on the initial railway in the United States. In May, 1829, the first of the engines was landed here; was put together by Allen, and exhibited at the foundry for some weeks. It was queer looking enough, having four wheels connected by side rods. Vertical cylinders on each side of the rear end of the boiler communicated motion to a vast walking beam, attached to the side rods of the driving wheels by other long iron rods. The engine was, indeed, so covered with rods and joints that it resembled a vast grasshopper. Having been delivered at Honesdale in due season, Allen had it put on the track, consisting of hemlock rails, eight by ten inches thick, four feet three inches apart, and spiked to hemlock ties with ten feet space between them. The engine weighed seven instead of three tons, as had been agreed upon; the rails had been warped, and as the road crossed the Lackawaxen river, after a sharp curve, on a slender hemlock trestle, which, it was believed, would not support the engine, Allen was besought not to imperil his life on it. He knew there was danger, but, ambitious to connect his name with the first railway in America, he determined to take the risk. He ran the engine up and down the coal dock for a few minutes and then invited some one of the large assembly present to accompany him. Nobody accepted, and, pulling the throttle-valve open, he said good bye to the crowd, and dashed away from the village around the abrupt curve, and over the trembling trestle, amid deafening cheers, at the rate of 10 miles an hour. The Stourbridge Lion, as the engine was named, from its place of factnre, was attached after the trial to trains of coal cars, and drew them satisfactorily on the docks. But it could not be employed to advantage on so slight a railway, which could not be fitted to the engine on account of the expense required. The Lion was therefore placed in a shanty on the docks, and stayed there for years. Finally it was taken to pieces, its boiler carried to Carbondale and put in a foundry, where it is still in use. The other two engines shared the same fate. John B. Jervis is still living, at 80 and upward, at Rome, in this State, and Horatio Allen, over 70, resides at Orange, N. J. What marvelous progress men of their age have seen in their day!

Parmelee's Great Blood Purifier.

In morbid conditions of the blood are many diseases, such as salt-rheum, ringworm, boils, carbuncles, sores and pimples. Try the Purifier and cure all these ailments. If we did not believe it to be the greatest Blood Purifier extant, we should hesitate before offering it to you under a positive guarantee, as we do. Sample bottles 15c; large size $1. Sold by A. B. Armstrong, Smethport Pa.

A Beautiful Complexion

Is the result of using Hamilton's Oriental Balm, warranted to be harmless. The most elegant and delicate preparation for the skin ever invented. Removes tan, pimples, freckles and all blemishes of the cuticle and leaves the skin smooth and beautiful. Price 50c a bottle. Sold by A. B. Armstrong, Smethport Pa.

Business Cards.

Hotels.

BENNETT HOUSE.

OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE SMETHPORT, PA.

A. HAMAR, Prop'r.

This Hotel is the most centrally located one in the borough, being directly opposite the Court House, and in the center of business. It has been recently enlarged, remodeled and refurnished, and is by far the best arranged and best furnished Hotel in Northern Pennsylvania.

☞ Guests are guaranteed satisfaction.

WRIGHT HOUSE.

MAIN ST., SMETHPORT, PA.

B. F. WRIGHT, Proprietor.

First Class in every Respect.

This Hotel is recently built, and is furnished with all the conveniences of a first-class Hotel. A well stocked and well kept Bar connected with the house. Rates reasonable.

BENTON HOUSE.

Larrabees, Pa.

C. H. MOORE - - - Prop'r.

Located directly opposite the McK. & B. and B. N. Y. & P. R'R depots. The house has been recently rebuilt and newly furnished throughout, and is now a first-class house.

CENTRAL HOTEL.

ELDRED, PA.

R. DENNIS, Proprietor.

House newly built, substantially furnished and first class in every respect. The only plastered Hotel in Eldred, and the best built house in the county. ☞ PARTIES CONVEYED TO ANY PART OF THE OIL REGION.

SARTWELL HOUSE,

Port Allegany, Pa.

S. C. SARTWELL, - PROPRIETOR,

The above House has been recently Rebuilt, Refurnished and Refitted in the Latest Style for the convenience of Guests.

OLEAN HOUSE.

OLEAN, N. Y.

Geo. VanCampen & Sons, Proprietors.

Centrally located. East side Main Street. First class Livery, Barber Shop, and Bath Rooms attached.

GEO. VAN CAMPEN, JAS. E. VAN CAMPEN GEO. VAN CAMPEN, JR.

BRADFORD HOUSE,

380 *Exchange, Cor. Louisiana St.,*

Opposite the B. N. Y. & P. R. R. Depot, *BUFFALO, N. Y.*

ED. SEIL, - - - Proprietor.

Broezel's Hotel,

cor. Seneca and Wells Streets,

BUFFALO, N. Y.

First Class in every respect.

John Broezel - Prop'r.

Fillmore House,

Cor. Michigan and Carroll Streets,

Buffalo, N. Y

Rates reduced to $1.00 per day; single meal, 25 cents.

This house has been recently refurnished in the most modern style. It is centrally located, and within one block of the Erie, N. Y. Central, and Lake Shore depots. Street cars pass the hotel from all parts of the city continually.

R. SULLY - - Prop'r.

OPPERMAN'S LATEST OIL MAP,

Embracing the greater portions of the townships of Bradford, Keating, Lafayette, Hamilton, Hamlin, and Wetmore, and showing lucidly from actual surveys the positions of all streams, roads and allotments, with names of owners.

For sale by A. B. Armstrong, druggist, Smethport, Pa., or sent by mail on receipt of price, $5.00, if ordered of

J. OPPERMAN, Bradford, Pa.

Physicians.

S. D. FREEMAN,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Smethport, Pa.

H. L. McCOY,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Office at residence, cor. Main and Byron streets.

Smethport, Pa.

E. G. BROWN

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,

Office and rooms over the Post Office.

Smethport, Pa.

J. T. REILLY,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Colesville, Pa.

WE BLOW FOR YOUR MAN!

—THE—

SMETHPORT CORNET BAND

is prepared to furnish music for

PICNICS,

PUBLIC MEETINGS, &c.

Address:

M. L. ARMSTRONG, Sec'y

MASONIC HALL

FURNITURE STORE!

Specht & Sasse.

We are now settled in our new store and are prepared to furnish the people of the vicinity and the county with

FURNITURE

of all kinds and of

PRICE AND QUALITY

to suit the purchaser.

Undertaking in all its branches.

Friends and patrons are invited to

CALL AND SEE US

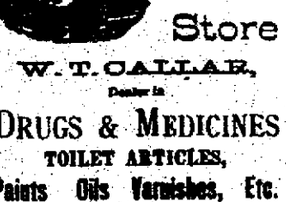
in our location, and

Look at our Stock

SPECHT & SASSE,

Main St., Smethport, Pa.

WATCHES—



—OF ALL KINDS,

JEWELRY

of all descriptions.

SILVER-WARE

The Best Made.

POCKET CUTLERY

A Full Assortment.

SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES.

TOYS,

And all Goods in my line for which I will DUPLICATE any REGULAR DEALERS Prices.

I Will Sell the

'ROCKFORD'

against the world for time and money

All kinds of

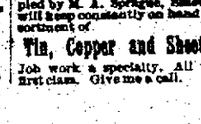
REPAIRING

a specialty, and all work WARRANTED.

Call and See us.

M. L. Armstrong,

MAIN ST. SMETHPORT, PA.



NEW DRUG Store

W. T. CALLAR,

Dealer in

DRUGS & MEDICINES

TOILET ARTICLES,

Paints Oils Varnishes, Etc.

Prescriptions Carefully Compounded at any time, Day or Night

Main St. (Brick Store.) SMETHPORT.

J. C. HAMLIN & CO.,

—DEALERS IN—

HARDWARE, STOVES, Etc.

CUTLERY,

AGRICULTURAL TOOLS, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, PUTTY, SHELF FURNITURE and TIN-WARE.

JOB WORK of all kinds done on short notice and at reasonable rates.

SMETHPORT, cor. Church and Main.

NEW TIN SHOP.

I have rented the Tin Shop formerly occupied by M. A. Sprague, Smethport, Pa., and will keep constantly on hand a first class assortment of

Tin, Copper and Sheet-Iron Ware.

Job work a specialty. All work warranted first class. Give me a call.

D. TUCKER.

THE McKEAN MINER.

Smethport, Pa., July 15, 1880.

H. F. BARBOUR, Editor.

Republican Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT,

JAMES A. GARFIELD,

OF OHIO.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

CHESTER A. ARTHUR,

OF NEW YORK.

Republican State Ticket.

JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,

HENRY GREEN, of Northampton.

AUDITOR GENERAL,

JOHN A. LEMON, of Blair.

County Ticket.

FOR CONGRESS,

W. W. BROWN, of Bradford.
(Subject to decision of District Convention.)

FOR STATE SENATOR,

LEWIS EMERY, Jr., of Bradford.
(Subject to decision of District Convention.)

FOR MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY,

W. L. HARDISON, of Eldred.

FOR TREASURER,

R. VANDERHULE, of Liberty.

FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR,

GEO. H. LYON, of Bradford.

FOR CORONER,

ENOS PARSONS, of Bradford.

The Way to Look at It.

There are eighteen reliable Republican States which will give 166 Electoral votes to Gen. Garfield, and also sixteen States from which Democrats expect to obtain 188 votes.

Of the 65 votes of the remaining four doubtful States, Republicans need but 19 to elect their candidate, while Democrats must have 47, and cannot succeed without New York's 35 votes.

The case is worse yet for them.

New York and New Jersey will not do.

Still less will New York and Connecticut.

They must carry both Connecticut, 6 votes, and New Jersey, 9 votes, or they must carry Indiana, 15 votes, with New York.

These figures contain appalling facts for Democrats, whose obstacles to success appear insurmountable, while Republicans have only to carry Connecticut and Indiana to win, even if they do not carry New York.

Two States Out of Pennsylvania.

A mid-summer excitement has started at Harrisburg over a proposed division of the State of Pennsylvania. The scheme is said to have been hatched in the fertile minds of certain politicians. It is to bring the proposition before the next Legislature to divide the present State into two, an Eastern and Western portion. The Eastern half will retain the old name, while the Western will be called Western Pennsylvania.

After a careful study of a plan of equitable division the Susquehanna river is selected as the boundary between the two States, between the Maryland boundary and Lycoming county, and thence following the boundaries between Lycoming and Tioga on one side and Potter and Clinton on the other until New York State line is reached. In the old State will be included the counties of Berks, Bradford, Bucks, Carbon, Chester Columbia, Dauphin, Delaware, Lancaster, Lackawanna, Lebanon, Lehigh, Luserne, Lycoming, Monroe, Montgomery, Montour, Northampton, Northumberland, Philadelphia, Pike, Schuylkill, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Tioga, Wayne and Wyoming. The present census gives these counties a population of 2,800,000, with an estimated population of 2,300,000 for the remaining portion of the State. Seventeen of the counties named above, in 1876, gave an aggregative Democratic majority of 37,472, and ten gave an aggregative Republican majority of 40,330, a Republican majority of 12,858. It is thought that both States would elect Republican Legislatures. The twenty-seven counties forming the old State—under the proposed division—have 20 Republican and 9 Democratic State Senators, and 67 Republican to 46 Democratic members of the House, or 32 Republican majority, giving to the new State 18 Republican and 9 Democratic Senators, and 48 Republican and 40 Democratic Assemblymen, or a Republican majority of 12 on joint ballot for United States Senator.

The Constitution provides that no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State without the consent of the legislature and of Congress, and there is a boldness on the part of some, to believe, that the project will succeed; but we ourselves don't yet, by the eye of faith, see the old Keystone State divided into two Republican Commonwealths.—Elmira *Advertiser*.

GENERAL HANCOCK has been advised by his Democratic managers to see as few political callers as possible, and avoid discussing national affairs. It is feared that he may say something that will hurt the party. There is a manifest desire on the part of the soft money members of the party to know what his views are regarding the Greenback question. Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll says that he considers Hancock weaker to-day than ever. The more the political status of General Hancock is discussed the weaker his position becomes, and it is already evident that in three months from this time the boom will be decidedly in favor of the Republican nominee. The sober thinking portion of the people cannot be induced to aid in elevating a man to power who is backed by the very elements that have been seeking for years to destroy the government. The experiment is regarded as one too dangerous to trifle with, and the result will be the overwhelming defeat of the Democratic party next November. They have placed themselves in such a ridiculously inconsistent position with a Union General as their leader, that the whole country will be laughing at them.

GARFIELD'S ACCEPTANCE.

MENTOR, Ohio, July 12.—Gen. Garfield has forwarded to Senator Hoar the following letter of acceptance of the the nomination tendered him by the Republican National Convention:

MENTOR, Ohio, July 12, '80.

Dear Sir:—On the evening of the 8th of June last I had the honor to receive from you, in the presence of the committee of which you were chairman, the official announcement that the Republican Convention at Chicago had that day nominated me for their candidate for President of the United States. I accept the nomination with gratitude for the confidence it implies and with a deep sense of the responsibilities it imposes. I cordially endorse the principles set forth in the platform adopted by the Convention. On nearly all the subjects of which it treats my opinions are on record among the published proceedings of Congress. I venture, however, to make special mention of some of the principal topics which are likely to become subjects of discussion.

THE QUESTION OF NATIONAL POWER

Without reviewing the controversies which have been settled during the last twenty years, and with no purpose or wish to revive the passions of the late war, it should be said that while the Republicans fully recognize and will strenuously defend all the rights retained by the people and all the rights reserved to the States, they reject the pernicious doctrine of State supremacy which so long crippled the functions of the Nation Government and at one time brought the Union very near to destruction. They insist that the United States is a Nation, with ample power of self-preservation; that its constitution, and the laws made in pursuance thereof, are the supreme law of the land; that the right of the Nation to determine the method by which its own Legislature shall be created cannot be surrendered without abdicating one of the fundamental powers of the Government; that National laws relating to the election of Representatives in Congress shall neither be violated nor evaded; that every elector shall be permitted freely and without intimidation to cast his lawful ballot at such election and have it honestly counted, and that the potency of his vote shall not be destroyed by the fraudulent vote of any other person.

The best thoughts and energies of our people should be directed to those great questions of National well-being in which all have a common interest. Such efforts will soonest restore to perfect peace those lately in arms against each other, for justice and good-will will outlast passion. But it is certain that the wounds cannot be completely healed and the spirit of brotherhood cannot fully pervade the whole country until every citizen, rich or poor, white or black, is secure in the free and equal enjoyment of every civil and political right guaranteed by the Constitution and laws. Wherever the enjoyment of this right is not assured discontent will prevail, immigration will cease, and the social and industrial forces will continue to be disturbed by the migration of laborers and the consequent diminution of prosperity. The National Government should exercise all its constitutional authority to put an end to these evils, for all the people and all the States are members of one body and no member can suffer without injury to all.

The most serious evils which now afflict the South arise from the fact that there is not such freedom and toleration of political opinion and action that the minority party can exercise an effective and wholesome restraint upon the party in power. Without such restraint party rule becomes tyrannical and corrupt.—Prosperity, which is made possible in the Southern by its great advantages of soil and climate, will never be realized until every voter can freely and safely support any party he pleases.

Next in importance to freedom and justice is popular education, without which neither justice nor freedom can be permanently maintained. Its interests are entrusted to the States and the voluntary action of the people. Whatever help the Nation can justly afford should be generously given to aid the States in supporting common schools; but it would be unjust to our people and dangerous to our institutions to apply any of the revenues of the Nation or of the States to support sectarian schools. The separation of Church and State in everything relating to taxation should be absolute.

NATIONAL FINANCES.

On the subject of the National finances my views have been so frequently and fully expressed that little is needed in the way of additional statement. The public debt is now so well secured and the rate of annual interest has been so reduced by refunding that rigid economy in expenditures and the faithful application of our surplus revenues to the payment of the principal of the debt will gradually but certainly free the people from its burdens and close with honor the financial chapter of the war. At the same time the Government can provide for all its ordinary expenditures and discharge its sacred obligations to the soldiers of the Union and to the widows and orphans of those who fell in its defence. The resumption of specie payments, which the Republican party so courageously and successfully accomplished, has removed from the field of controversy many questions that long seriously disturbed the credit of the Government and the business of the country. Our paper currency is now as National as our flag, and resumption not only made it everywhere equal to coin, but has brought into use our store of gold and silver. The circulating medium is more abundant than ever before and we need only maintain the equality of all our dollars to insure to labor and capital a measure of value from the use of which no one can suffer loss. The great prosperity which the country is now enjoying should not be endangered by any violent changes or doubtful financial experiments.

TARIFF AND INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

In reference to our customs laws, a policy should be pursued which will bring the revenues to the Treasury and will enable the labor and capital employed in our great industries to compete fairly in our own markets with the labor and capital of foreign producers. We legislate for the people of the United States, not for the whole world, and it is our glory that the American laborer is more intelligent and better paid than his foreign competitor. Our country cannot be independent unless its people with their abundant natural resources, possess the requisit skill at any time to clothe, arm, and equip themselves for war, and in time of peace to produce all the necessary implements of labor. It was the manifest intention of the founders of the Government to provide for the common defence, not by standing armies alone, but by raising among the people a greater army of artisans, whose intelligence and skill should powerfully contribute to the safety and glory of the Nation. Fortunately for the interests of commerce there is no longer any formidable opposition to appropriations for the improvement of our harbors and great navigable rivers, provided that the expenditures for that purpose are strictly limited to works of National importance. The Mississippi River, with its great tributaries, is of such vital importance to so many millions of people that the safety of its navigation requires exceptional consideration. In order to secure to the Nation the control of all its waters, President Jefferson negotiated the purchase of the vast territory extending from the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific Ocean. The wisdom of Congress should be invoked to devise some plan by which that great river shall cease to be a terror to those who dwell upon its banks and by which its shipping may safely carry the industrial products of twenty-five millions of people.

The interests of agriculture, which is the basis of all our material prosperity and in which seven-twelfths of our population are engaged, as well as the interests of manufactures and commerce, demand that facilities for cheap transportation shall be increased by the use of all our great water courses.

THE CHINESE QUESTION.

The material interests of this country, the traditions of its settlement, and the sentiment of our people have led the Government to offer the widest hospitality to emigrants who seek our shore for new and happier homes, willing to share the burdens as well as the benefits of our society, and intending that their prosperity shall become an undistinguishable part of our population. The recent movement of the Chinese to our Pacific coast partakes but little of the qualities of such emigration, either in its purposes or its results. It is too much like importation to be welcomed without restriction; too much like invasion to be looked upon without solicitude. We cannot consent to allow any form of servile labor to be introduced among us under the guise of immigration. Recognizing the gravity of this subject the present Administration, supported by Congress, has sent to China a commission of distinguished citizens for the purpose of securing such a modification of the existing treaty as will prevent the evils likely to arise from the present situation. It is confidently believed that these diplomatic negotiations will be successful without the loss of the commercial intercourse between the two powers, which promises a great increase of reciprocal trade and an enlargement of our markets. Should these efforts fail, it will be the duty of Congress to mitigate the evils already felt, and to prevent their increase by such restrictions as, without violence or injustice, will place upon a sure foundation the peace of our communities and the freedom and dignity of labor.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

The appointment of citizens to the various executive and judicial offices of the Government is perhaps the most difficult of all duties which the constitution has imposed upon the Executive. The Convention wisely demands that Congress shall co-operate with the Executive Departments in placing the civil service on a better basis. Experience has proved that with our frequent changes of administration no system of reform can be made effective and permanent without the aid of Legislation. The appointments to military and naval service are so regulated by law and custom as to leave but little ground for complaint. It may not be wise to make similar regulations by law for the civil service. But without invading the authority or the necessary discretion of the Executive, Congress should devise a method that will determine the tenure of office and greatly reduce the uncertainty which makes that service so uncertain and unsatisfactory. Without depriving any officer of his rights as a citizen, the Government should require him to discharge all his official duties with intelligence, efficiency, and faithfulness.

To select wisely from our vast population those who are best fitted for the many offices to be filled requires an acquaintance far beyond the range of any one man. The Executive should therefore seek and receive the information and assistance of those whose knowledge of the communities in which the duties are to be performed, best qualifies them to aid in making the wisest choice.

CONCLUSION.

The doctrines announced by the Chicago Convention are not temporary devices of the party to attract votes and carry an election. They are deliberate convictions resulting from a careful study of the spirit of our institutions the events of our history, and the best impulses of our people. In my judgment these principles should control the legislation and administration of the Government. In any event they will guide my conduct until experience points out a better way. If elected it will be my purpose to enforce a strict obedience to the Constitution and laws and to promote, as best I may, the interest and honor of the whole country, relying for support upon the wisdom of Congress, the intelligence and patriotism of the people, and the favor of God. With great respect I am very truly yours,

J. A. GARFIELD.

To Hon. Geo. F. Hoar, Chairman of Com.

THERE are two things we do not like to hear too much said about. They do not sound well. One is for the Republicans to talk too much about choosing electors by the legislature, and the other is for the democrats to insist too strongly that Hancock means to take his seat if elected. We shall suspect pretty soon that his friends will want him to take his seat if he is not elected. The remark attributed to him, and not contradicted, practically offering his services to Tilden to put the old man in four years ago sounds unpleasant in the light of his candidacy and of all this talk about his purpose to take his seat.—Rochester *Herald*.—*Independent*.

County Fair.

In this week's paper we publish a list of premiums to be paid on prize at the coming county fair to be held at West Allegany on the 15th, 16th and 17th of September. At a future time we shall refer to this matter in a more extended notice, and in the meantime urge the farmers to encourage the enterprise in every possible way for by so doing their interests will be materially advanced. Potter and Cameron are taking a lively interest in the matter and we should dislike to see our neighbors carrying off all the honors.

MARRIED.

WELSH—ANDERSON.—At the Baptist Parsonage, July 4, 1880, by Rev. W. ·. Whites, Mr. Charles J. Welsh, of Alton, to Miss Eva I. Anderson, of Lafayette, Pa.

HOLLY—HEMPLE.—At Sco, N. Y., July 5th, by Rev. Julius F. Brown, Mr. Willard W. Holly, of Myrtle, McKean County, to Miss Euphamia Hemple, of East Hebron, Potter County.

Mr. Holly has long been a favorite in Myrtle and we wish him and his bride a long and a happy life.

MYRTLE CORRESPONDENT.

SWORT—BROUGHAM.—At the residence of the bride's father, June 30, by Rev. S. C. Williams, Mr. Abram W. Swort, of Independence, N. Y. and Miss Alice E. Broughton, of Farmers' Valley.

GRIGSBY—SPENCER.—At the residence of the bride's father, July 1st, by Rev. S. C. Williams, Mr. Newton H. Grigsby, of Fort Allegany, to Miss Alice O. Spencer, of Farmers' Valley.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LIVERY AND Exchange Stables

AT THE BENNETT HOUSE BARN.

FORD R. KNAPP, Proprietor.

Parties desiring single or double rigs for pleasure or business purposes can be furnished at any time with

Good Horses and Stylish Rigs

to drive any distance. Pleasure, Fishing and Hunting parties carried at reasonable rates.

DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES.

School Books, Blank Books.

Stationery, Fancy Goods.

DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES.

NEWS DEPOT AND CIRCULATING LIBRARY CAN BE FOUND AT THE

DRUG AND BOOK STORE

—OF—

A. B. ARMSTRONG,

Smethport, Pa.

S. J. GIFFORD,

Dealer in

LUMBER!

Are prepared to furnish on short notice bills of

Lumber, Lath and Shingles,

in quantities to suit customers.

Having superior facilities for supplying the trade they are not only able to sell at the lowest market price but can guarantee their lumber to be as represented.

S. J. GIFFORD,

Mill and Office on Mechanic Street. Smethport, Pa.

COME TO STAY!

BergstresseR,

THE ARTIST,

Has returned to Smethport, and is ready to take the pictures of the people by wholesale or retail. He hangeons to stay, and will furnish

PHOTOGRAPHS OR FERREOTYPES

Life-Like and Well Finished,

to old and new patrons, at reasonable rates. For the present he will occupy the old "Side Hill Gallery" until he can put up a new building.

H. W. RUBIN,

Dealer in

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

Jewelry and Silverware,

Having employed a first-class Watchmaker, I am now prepared to do all manner of work belonging to the trade.

ALL WORK WARRANTED.

I have Also on hand a fine assortment of

LADIES' and GENTS'

FURNISHING GOODS.

Smethport, PA.

Dissolution Notice.

[illegible] the partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of [illegible] is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to call at the office and settle immediately, and all persons having claims against the firm present them to him for payment.

S. J. GIFFORD.
C. H. WOLTERS.

Smethport, Pa., June 22, 1880.

Notice of Sale.

Take notice that I will sell at public sale to the highest bidder at my residence in Lafayette township, McKean county, according to the order of court made on the 1st day of June, 1880, on Tuesday the 27th day of July next one black horse left in my keeping by J. H. Kelsler to satisfy a claim or lien, I have on said horse of about $90 besides the cost of this proceeding.

JAMES W. PALMER.

Estrayed.

Came to the premises of the subscriber, in Keating township, on Sunday, June 6, 1880, a light bay mare colt, four years old, with spot in forehead. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying charges; otherwise it will be disposed of according to law.

30-3t CHARLES CHADWICK.

ESTATE OF ALBERT BEEMAN, LATE OF Lafayette township, deceased.

Letters testamentary upon the above named estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against the same will present them for payment and those indebted thereto will please make immediate payment to

28-33. HARRIET A. BEEMAN, Executrix.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SERVES AN INSTRUCTION IN DISEASE. By invigorating a feeble constitution, re-vivifying a debilitated physique, and enriching a thin and impoverished circulation with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the finest, the most highly sanctioned, and the most popular tonic and preventive in existence.

For sale by all druggists and dealers generally.

RAUB & JACKSON, Surgeon Dentists, Bolivar, All. Co. N. Y.

Teeth Extracted WITHOUT PAIN.

By the use of Dr. Von Bonhorst's Anæsthetic and gas.

Twenty years of continued and successful practice warrants me in promising full satisfaction.

Parties wishing dental services at their homes can be accommodated promptly by dropping me a postal card.

Will be at Smethport At the Wright House Sept. 14th and 15th, 1880.

W. S. BROWNELL & SONS,

Dealer in

Dry Goods & Groceries,

Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Etc.

SMETHPORT, PENN'A.

LOTS FOR BUILDING PURPOSES

—AT—

Farmers' Valley Depot.

The undersigned is prepared to lease very eligible lots for building and business purposes at Farmers' Valley depot, on reasonable terms. For further information call upon or address

ADAM BROCKAM,

May 8, 1879-tf Farmers' Valley, Pa.

ALFRED STURDEVANT Has removed his

BARBER SHOP

into the front part of I. S. Gleason's store,

Main St., SMETHPORT, PA.,

Where he has improved facilities for

SHAVING & HAIR-DRESSING

—Also dealer in—

TOBACCO AND CIGARS

C. V. CILLIS,

dealer in

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

PAINTS, OILS,

FANCY GOODS, &C.

KANE PA.

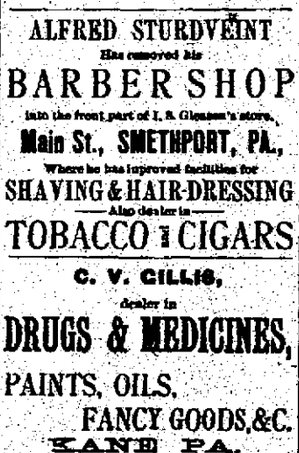
Land Office of the Bingham Estate.

WELLSBOROUGH, Penn'a, Feb'y 25, 1878.

All persons are hereby cautioned against going upon the unsold lands of this estate without proper authority therefor. An unauthorized entry upon the lands of the estate, by any person, for any purpose, will make such person or persons liable to prosecution for trespass.

Persons who have bought or leased lands of this estate have deeds, contracts, or leases. The deeds give exact descriptions of the lands to which they refer, and the contracts and leases have on them drafts which show their location. All claims to rights or privileges on lands of this estate, unaccompanied by such evidence, are without foundation, and will not be recognized.

(v16-n16 tf.) ROBT. C. SIMPSON, Agent of the Trustees.



JOB PRINTING executed with neatness and dispatch. We are constantly adding to our already large assortment, and have the latest style of type and facilities for doing fine job printing.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JOSEPH & DORNBERG

The Leading

CLOTHIERS

in this County.

Large and complete assortment in their line always on hand.

—GENTS'—

FURNISHING GOODS,

A Specialty.

SAVE YOUR MONEY

and buy your outfits there.

Those preferring garments made to order can be accommodated. First-class fits guaranteed.

BEST GOODS

For the Least Money.

No. 30, Main Street,

Eldred, McKean Co., Penn'a.

HARDWARE

At the BRICK STORE, Cor. Main and Fuller Streets.

CAN ALWAYS BE FOUND

The best stock of STOVES, RANGES AND TINWARE

The best stock of NAILS, IRON AND BUILDERS' HARDWARE

The best stock of OILS VARNISHES AND WHITE LEAD.

The best stock of LAMPS, TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY.

The best stock of WOODEN WARE, BROOMS AND GLASS.

SILVER AND PLATED WARE

A Specialty.

REMEMBER—I don't call on you individually, take your orders and then send for the goods, But I CARRY A STOCK for the benefit of my customers, and I will not be undersold for cash.

M. A. SPRAGUE.

Specht & Sasse,

PRACTICAL UNDERTAKERS,

Having purchased an elegant new Hearse, are prepared to attend all calls incident to their profession.

LIVERY and Exchange Stables

At The Wright House Barn.

WRIGHT & VICKERY, Proprietors.

Parties desiring single or double rigs for pleasure or business purposes can be furnished at any time with

GOOD HORSES AND STYLISH RIGS

to drive any distance. Pleasure, Fishing and Hunting parties carried at reasonable rates.

WHY DO YOU

Go away from home to

BUY HARNESS GOODS

when you can get

BETTER BARGAINS AT HOME.

I employ none but

FIRST-CLASS WORKMEN,

And my work is WARRANTED to be of the most durable kind.

These goods are all hand-made by first-class workmen and with first-class material, using both Hemlock and Oak tanned leather.

CALL AT MY SHOP and I will convince you that I can do better by you than can any foreign dealers.

I. S. GLEASON

Smethport, Pa. April 24, 1878.

MILK! MILK! MILK!

The undersigned takes pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Smethport and vicinity that his arrangements are finally completed, and that on Monday, February 2, he will establish a

NEW MILK ROUTE!

Pure, Fresh and Rich Milk.

At 5 Cents a Quart

until Spring, when the price will be reduced.

The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.

Wm. Ramer.

Smethport, Pa., Jan'y 26, 1880-tf.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

KING & GIFFORD

Main St., Smethport, Pa.

HAVE OPENED to the Public the largest and best Selected Stock of GENERAL MERCHANDISE ever offered to the People of McKean County.

THEY WILL TAKE

POTATOES,

CORN, OATS, RYE,

BUCKWHEAT, DRIED APPLES,

Berries and Cherries,

BUTTER, CHEESE,

PORK, LARD, WOOL, LOGS, BARK,

SHINGLES,

And Old Rubber Boots

IN EXCHANGE FOR

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

FLOUR, FEED AND MEAL.

BOOTS, SHOES, CROCKERY,

HATS AND CAPS,

TRUNKS, TRAVELING BAGS, VALISES

READY-MADE

CLOTHING

And every kind of goods used by FARMERS, LUMBERMEN and BUSINESS MEN.

Hand-Made

BOOTS AND SHOES

A SPECIALTY.

J. P. WENDEL,

SMETHPORT, PA.,

DEALER IN

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

Both STAPLE and FANCY, and all kinds of

GROCERY HARDWARE,

A large assortment of

STONEWARE.

The Largest and Best Assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Men's, Women's Misses' and Children's of all Description, at astonishing LOW PRICES.

Fruits and Vegetables

of all Kinds in their season. All kinds of

FARMERS PRODUCE TAKEN

In Exchange for Goods at Market Prices.

JUST RECEIVED AT CALLAR'S

A Complete Line of the Latest and Noblest Perfumes.

SEND LIST BELOW.

—Perfumes—

Lubin's Genuine Paris, (Always "A 1."
The original Farina Cologne, (The most delicious and refreshing Toilet Preparation in the world.)
Hoyt's German Cologne.
Southern Flowers Cologne.
Centennial Cologne.
Our Pet Cologne.
Indian Queen Cologne.
Tetlows' Celebrated White Rose.
Tetlows' Celebrated Jockey Club.
Tetlows' Celebrated Frangipanni.
Tetlows' Marie Stuart.

—For the Complexion—

Gouraud's Superb Oriental Cream, (The most Elegant and Delicate Preparation known.)
Tetlows' Superb Gossmer.
Pearls of the Ocean.
Kiddey's Fascinine.
Kiddey's Floraline.
Blushing Lilly.
Lilly White.

—For the Teeth—

Lyons' London Tooth Tablets.
Fragrant Sozodont.
White's Tooth Powder.
Baker's Tuberry Powder.

—AND—

A Fine Line of Tooth Brushes

—SOAPS—

Lubin Boquet, Oatmeal Boquet, Cashmere Boquet, Bouquet Boquet.
Savon Lambert, New Windsor, White Glycerine, Glenn's Sulphur Soap, New Castle, New Honey.

L. W. MASON is receiving small invoices of HARDWARE Every day which he is selling Low for Cash.

A small and well selected stock of

Stoves and Ranges

AT MASON'S.

I keep the Celebrated BRUNSWICK OIL STOVE Guaranteed to work perfectly.

SPECIAL PRICES on TINWARE, and on all kinds of Job Work, having had many Years experience in the business, and doing my own work, I am prepared to give the

LOWEST PRICES

on any kind of work pertaining to my Business.

In case of absence of both myself and clerk I have arranged a place under the door where Customers can shove their money.

L. W. MASON.

THE McKEAN MINER.

Smethport, Pa., July 15, 1880.

E. H. BARD, Editor and Proprietor.

HERE AND HEREABOUTS.

—"Robber's Row" is now what they call it.

—Boyd's Miniature Galvanic Battery for sale at Callar's drug store.

—8 to 7 again—Count the letters in each name: G-a-r-f-i-e-l-d, 8; H-a-n-c-o-c-k, 7.

—Alonzo R. Barnaby has been appointed postmaster at Wrights, this county.

—The farmers are busily engaged in securing the hay crop. Field hands are in great demand and high wages offered.

—Gee's Insect Exterminator in great quantities at Callar's store. Get a box and rid your house of flies. Sure kill.

—Work on the Kittredge Opera House has been at a stand-still for some days owing to a lack of suitable lumber which it seems impossible to procure.

—After a hot contest Lewis F. Watson, of Warren, was on the 36th ballot nominated for Congress in the 27th District.

—The last report is that Harry English is lurking in the forests near Kinzua. Well, if he isn't in that neighborhood then we can truthfully aver that we know nothing of his whereabouts.

—The masons commenced laying brick upon the foundation of the new Court House on Monday last and have already made a good showing. The walls will now go up with a rush as everything is in readiness to push matters.

—The tasty manner in which many of the buildings were decorated on the day of the celebration was remarked by all. The block extending from Callar's drug store to Wendel's building was decorated the most elaborately of any in town.

—A case of highway robbery of a most interesting character was tried before Squire Ford last Thursday, but on account of the family relations of some one connected with the affair we refrain from giving a detailed account of the circumstances.

—Frank Taylor and Ford Knapp returned from Canada a few days since with some spanking horses. Each have one which they think will fly all around Goldsmith Maid and all other such slow-going animals. They have no records but we think they can easily go in two minutes—a limited distance.

—At the recent races at Port Allegany F. H. Arnold's mare "Kitty Wood" fairly outdid herself and won many compliments from her admirers. She is said to be a daisy and destined to make a flyer that will be envied by all lovers of the race course. We understand Mr. Arnold will put this promising beast on the Buffalo track this summer.

—Of Hon. W. W. Brown, who received the recommendation of this county for Congress, the *Potter Journal* says: Mr. Brown has formerly represented Erie county in the legislature. He has a good record, and is sound on the financial, temperance, and on all moral questions. His republicanism is unquestioned, and should he receive the nomination in the district we should be glad to render him a hearty support.

—Among the many beautiful floral displays which were noticeable on every hand on the Fifth, that presented to the MINER office by Mrs. Dr. Freeman "laid over" any that came under our personal notice. It was an immense group of flowers and arranged in the most tasty and handsome manner. It was on exhibition at this office during the entire day and was admired and complimented by numberless people.

—We have received a correspondence from Norwich which we shall have to decline publishing on account of the personal allusions it contains. We are always glad to publish correspondence from our friends in different localities but they ought not to expect us to surrender the columns of the MINER to uses which would certainly bring the paper into bad repute. Give us the news, gentleman, and we will gladly give your effusions space.

—A circus is announced and the small boy and some large ones are on the anxious seat. This time it comes by rail, and the management have made a contract with Supt. Godden to haul their 35 cars over the McKean road on the 5th of August. That day will be a noted one on account of the large and handsome elephants, the beautifully formed camels, amiable tigers, and other interesting curiosities which will be on exhibition. And we hope too that our greedy friends will not let the three-card-monte man suffer for want of patronage, whether they let the lemonade man starve or not.

—"An honest man's the noblest work of God," yet there are a great many men in this world who do not aspire to be noble. A few do, however, and we learned the name of one the other day. Mr. Gilbert Lyman was making some repairs to the barn of W. A. Williams, a day or two since, when on removing a plank in the flooring he discovered beneath it twenty-five dollars in greenbacks. Gil says he does not believe there is a hell, but freely admits that when he handed the money over to its owner, which he promptly did, his conscience was clear and he felt much better than he otherwise would. Gil is right and will be respected much more for so doing.

—We are indebted to Mr. Wm. Pinch for a nice mess of new potatoes and garden vegetables which he kindly left with us on the 5th inst. Will is said to have the finest garden in town.

—Insure your life with W. H. Mandeville, Olean, N. Y tf

—Gen. Hancock is under engagement to write an article for the Philadelphia *Times* on the battle of Gettysburg, and Gen. Garfield one on Gen Thomas; but the work was contracted for before the nominations, and Editor McClure says he will accept excuses.

—Thousands of ladies to-day cherish grateful remembrances of the help derived from the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It positively cures all female complaints. Send to Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, 233 Western Avenue Lynn, Mass., for pamphlets.

—Nobby hats and caps, boots and shoes, &c., at Joseph and Dornberg's, Eldred. 20-tf

—The Philadelphia *News* is of opinion that if Dr. Tanner succeeds in proving that man can live by water alone he will be beyond doubt the greatest benefactor of the age. By abandoning the old-fashioned custom of eating, an immense amount of time, energy and money would be saved, while life in a boarding house would be robbed of all its terrors.

—Boys look here. You can buy a Bracket Saw, almost new, very cheap. For further information call at or address this office. 33-2w

—A liberal reward will be paid for the recovery of a gentleman's ring which was lost at the Bennett House a few days since. The ring was of ordinary size and embraced a cameo stone of a purple or reddish color. The finder is requested to leave the same with Mr. Schenck at the Bennett House or at this office.

—If you want a good fitting suit of clothes get them made to order at Joseph & Dornberg's, Eldred. 20-tf

—In another column will be found a report of an interview with Hon. G. W. Scofield, copied from the Titusville *Herald*. It will be found interesting mainly on account of reflecting the opinions of one who is and has been for many years in a position to know of the sentiments as well as to see the workings of both great political parties.

—Joseph & Dornberg, of Eldred, are the leading merchant tailors of the county. tf

—We call attention to the advertisement of Vickery and Wright's livery which appears in another column. Their stable is full of first-class horses and rigs and prices very reasonable. Parties carried to any designated points upon short notice. Both single and double rigs at the service of any one desiring them.

—We learn that some two or three of the policemen at Bradford have been compelled to "step down and out" on account of alleged crookedness. Well, we suppose it is almost impossible to live long in the wicked town of Bradford without becoming corrupt, and a policeman is perhaps doubly tempted in one way and another.

—A young lady who has been married a short time told a "bosom friend" that there was only one thing more astonishing than the readiness with which Ned gave up smoking when they became engaged, and that was the rapidity with which he took it again after they were married.

—Now that it has been ascertained that the population of McKean county will exceed 40,000 and thus become a judicial district the candidates for the President Judgship will commence to loom up. There are now not to exceed fifty who are willing to sacrifice themselves for the good of their country, we learn, with several towns to hear from. We hope they can all make it.

—Hon. L. Rogers, of Harrisburg, a politician after Smethport's own heart, was registered at the St. James last Monday, from whence he went to Smethport.—Bradford *Sunday News*.

The man who penned the foregoing came nearer stating the truth than he usually does. Mr. Rogers is not only "a politician after Smethport's own heart," but no man ever lived in the county who is more universally esteemed by the earnest, stalwart Republicans than he. It is some eighteen years since the writer of this commenced learning the art of printing in the office of Mr. Rogers and became a member of his family, and he gladly improves this opportunity to bear witness not only to his irreproachable character as a citizen but to his unswerving devotion to Republican men and measures. Many years was he chairman of the County Committee and always a wheel-horse in the political contests of the county, and to the victories of the past is the party more indebted to him than to any other one man. During all these years, however, his manner of conducting campaigns was such as to win the respect of his opponents, and to-day we know of no Republican who has more or warmer friends among the old Democratic citizens of the county than he. Adventurers, who are only citizens of the county a few short years at best, will find in the long run that it does not pay to villify the old citizens of this county because they conscientiously differ with them as to party policy. In this connection we gladly reproduce and endorse the following from the Bradford *Star* of the 7th inst:

HON. LUCIUS ROGERS needs no defence before the people of McKean county against irresponsible newspaper aspersions. He has been actively identified with the Republican party and every interest of McKean county for twenty-five years, and has more warm friends to-day in McKean county than any other man within its limits, regardless of party associations. He has as much right to a free expression of his opinion and the exercise of his influence in the county as any one and much more right than some who would traduce and villify him for the expression of those opinions. The writer of this paragraph has known Mr. Rogers a great many years. We have known him as a straight-forward, reliable, staunch Republican; we have known him as a whole-souled and generous neighbor and friend; we have known him as a large-hearted, enterprising business man, who has made the advancement and prosperity of McKean county his life mission, and we most respectfully submit to all fair, honorable men that it is unkind, unjust and unmanly that he should be made the victim of vile abuse simply because he chooses to exercise the right of an American citizen to the expression of his views and opinions at his own home and among his old friends and neighbors. Is it manly and honorable?

—"Nasby" takes pride in the service of his father and grandfather, in one way or another. As for himself, he says: "My own military record is clear. In the late rebellion I served by substitute. I furnished three substitutes, all of whom to-day are in good health—in Canada."

—None but reliable insurance companies represented by W.H. Mandeville. tf.

—Among others spoken of as a possible candidate for County Treasurer on the Democratic ticket, the name of A. J. Hughes, of Port Allegany, has been mentioned in that connection. We do not think Mr. Hughes has authorized any one to announce him as a candidate, but if he desires it the party should certainly give it to him for he has done more hard, earnest work for the McKean Democracy during the past six years than any other one man. Of course Vanderbuhe will be elected over any man the Democrats can nominate, yet Hughes would make as good a run as any man in that party.

—If you want to buy tobacco and cigars at bottom prices, go to Reilly's where the sale of these articles are made a specialty. tf.

—The army worm which has made its appearance in Chemung County, N. Y. the Elmira *Free Press* of Saturday last, says that the farm of "John R. Green, about two miles east of Millport, in the town of Veteran, is literally covered with them, and the crops are disappearing rapidly. Timothy grass is their favorite dish. The farm of J. C. Roberts, about one mile from Mr. Green's, is also swarmed by millions of the pests. The farmers have turned out en masse and are plowing around the farms mentioned in hopes of staying the onward march of the terrible worm. Much excitement prevails.

PERSONAL.

—H. F. Barbour and wife, of Bradford, spent the Fourth in Smethport.

—Miss Hettie Hall, of Warren, is visiting friends in this village.

—The Misses Rogers, Lucy and Fannie, of Harrisburg, are here visiting their old home and friends.

—H. V. Redfield, Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, is visiting his many friends in this borough. His family are also here.

—Mrs. Sheridan Gortan is visiting her husband's former home at Friendship. She will make a prolonged visit in the hope of recuperating impaired health.

—S. F. Godden and wife, of New York, arrived in town yesterday. They have many warm friends here who are pleased to welcome them back to old haunts.

—Allie, son of B. F. Wright, who has been so ill for several months and recently taken to Rochester for treatment, still remains there. His condition, we learn has not materially improved.

—W. L. Hardison, the Republican nominee for Assembly, is off on a visit to his former home in Maine. He will be back in time to look after his political interests, however.

—J. H. Tait has assumed the clerkship of the Buffalo Coal Company, at Clermont, made vacant by the resignation of J. R. Shoemaker. The "Judge" was formerly in the employ of this company and feels at home in the office. He will be welcomed back by his many friends at that point.

—Hon. W. J. Davis, of Port Allegany, made us a brief visit yesterday. Davis did not tell us he was a candidate for County Treasurer but rumor has. As we always did like Davis personally we should very much dread to see him put upon the ticket and beaten—as he or any other Democrat surely would be.

Change of Principals.

At a recent meeting of the school directors we understand that they decided to engage Prof. H. B. Farmer to take charge of the Smethport schools for the ensuing year. Prof. Farmer had charge of the schools a few years since and we understand gave the utmost satisfaction to all interested. We are requested to say that Prof. Bartholomew, under whose management the Academy has been conducted for the past two years, was not an applicant for further service as teacher, and that a change was in accordance with his wishes.

The Narrow Gauge.

We understand that Captain Backus, who has been circulating a subscription paper during the past few days in aid of the B.B. & K. R.R., has secured $9,800 up to this time. The project is of vital importance to this section and we hope to see every one who can afford to subscribe liberally. We must do so or lose the road. From present indications, however, our people do not seem inclined to let so good a thing slip through their fingers and will very likely raise the full amount expected of them—or at any event a reasonable sum.

The New Clerk.

Mr. John R. Shoemaker, for some years past in the employ of the Buffalo Coal Company as clerk in their Clermont office, has been appointed Commissioners' Clerk in the place of H. F. Barbour, resigned. Mr. Shoemaker has been known in this community for a long period of time and is a thorough and competent business man as well as a genial and pleasing gentleman. John can be depended upon for keeping matters straight in the Commissioners' office, and the Commissioners may well congratulate themselves upon being able to secure so competent and reliable a clerk as Mr. Shoemaker.

In this connection it will not be out of place to state that upon the resignation of Mr. Shoemaker as Clerk to to the Buffalo Coal Company, which took effect on the first day of June, his immediate friends at Clermont made it the occasion of presenting him with a testimonial of their regard in the shape of a gold chain and charm and a gold pen and holder, the price of which articles, we are informed by Mr. Rubin from whom they were purchased, was about fifty dollars. In behalf of the friends of Mr. Shoemaker the articles were presented to him by Dr. Torrey in a neat little speech in which he expressed the high regard in which Mr. S. was held by those who have the pleasure of his acquaintance, and regretting most sincerely his determination to leave them. John acknowledged the reciept of the gifts in a feeling manner, and assured his friends that they would ever hold a warm place in his heart.

THE DAY WE CELEBRATED.

A Brief report of the Exercises.

The morning of the 5th of July dawned dark, and with every prospect of the drizzly rain which commenced to dampen the spirits of the patriots in the early forenoon. Yet the people flocked in from every direction early in the morning and by 8 o'clock the town presented a lively appearance, though for some hours afterward delegations from the different townships continued to come in. A speaker's stand, decorated in nice style, had been placed in Island Park to which spot the programme directed the people to march and there listen to the reading of the "Immortal Document" by District Attorney Smith and the orations of the three several gentlemen advertised. But owing to the continued pouring down of rain and muddy condition of the streets this part of the programme had to be abandoned. Upon the arrival of the noon train, however, upon which the speakers were expected, a very respectable procession formed into line and marched to the depot to escort the orators into town. The "mountain howitzer," which had been so successful in wakening every one living within five miles of the borough at about four o'clock in the morning was also taken to the depot to belch forth the glad tidings of independence and free speech. Though both Millaken and Smiley were expected, only the latter came and he was driven to his hotel, after which the crowd, or rather a small portion of it, gathered at the M. E. Church to listen to the speaking, &c. The exercises were opened by a very appropriate and feeling prayer by Rev. Wagoner. S. W. Smith then read the Declaration of Independence in that distinct and pleasing manner which always characterizes his reading or speaking, after which N. B. Smiley addressed the assemblage in a plain, practical talk, which was well received by his auditors. At the close of these exercises, which were enlivened at intervals by some capital music by the Smethport and Annin Creek bands, the crowd repaired to the Keating squ're to witness the contest for prizes. There was a greased pole which no fellow could climb, a greased pig who had no chance for his life and was caught several times, a three legged race which was won by Goodrich and Lyman, a sack race which was awarded to Goodrich; a tub race which was declared to Bush, a wheelbarrow race which was given we think to Sheldon, and a foot race which was "gobbled" by Randall.

In the evening at half-past eight o'clock the pyrotechnic display was grand, and would have done credit to a town of ten times the size of ours. Then the festively inclined repaired to the Kittredge Opera House, in the hall of which was given a grand ball, and in which a large number of happy couples took part.

The entire programme as advertised was carried out, with the exception of the grove exercises, notwithstanding the rain in the forenoon, and the Committee of Arrangements and all others who participated in the work of making the demonstration a success are to be congratulated. The best of order prevailed during the entire day and night, and the crowd was the largest ever witnessed in Smethport. The celebration was a success in every particular and our people will long remember the occasion of the 5th of July, 1880. The net proceeds to the band are not yet fully known, but it is thought will amount to about $150.

An Important Railroad Project.

At the recent session of the Legislature of New York an act was passed authorizing the sale of the Genesee Valley Canal to any company paying $100 per mile for it from the city of Rochester to the State Line, a distance of about 114 miles, said company guaranteeing the building of a Railroad along its line within 3 years from the organization of the same. A meeting of about 20 of the prominent citizens of Western New York met in Olean on Wednesday of last week and organized a company for the purpose of accepting the provisions of the act of Assembly in this case provided. The capital stock was fixed at 11,000 shares at $100 per share which was all subscribed and 10 per cent. paid in. The stockholders then met and selected the following Board of Directors:

George Fisher, Rochester; George S. Riley, Rochester; Archibald Kennedy, York, Liv. Co.; Edward J. Farnum, Wellsville; Isaac W. Fassett, Wellsville; Chas. S. Whitney, Belmont; G. H. Bush, Westfield, Mass.; Lewis P. Ross, Rochester; Wilkes Angel, Belmont; John M. Hammond, Hume; Fred Eaton, Sr., Olean; Frank D. Lake, Nunda; Orrin T. Higgins, Olean.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board the following officers were elected to serve the ensuing year:

Chas S. Whitney, Belmont, President.
Geo. E. Fisher, Rochester, Vice President.
O. T. Higgins, Olean, Treasurer.
A. N. Cole, Belmont, Secretary.
Hon. Wilkes Angel, Belmont, Attorney for the Road.

This company is composed of some of the most stirring business men and capitalists of Western New York, and that they will push the road to completion at an early date no one acquainted with them questions. They commence with a road virtually graded, and in securing the canal they become possessors of property in the city of Rochester alone worth, at a low valuation, $150,000. Their connection at the State Line becomes an important question. A company was organized in this Borough in April last, proposing to build a Railroad from the Allegany Valley road in Jefferson county to the State Line near Millgrove, and thence to Wellsville on the line of the N. Y. L. E. & W. R. R. What progress this Co. has made we are unable to state, further than from a reliable source we are informed that prospects of the early commencing of work along their line are good. Should these two projects be carried out, and it looks very much as though they might be, it would complete one of the most important Railroad lines running north and south through any portion of the States of New York and Pennsylvania. It would connect Pittsburgh by as nearly an air line as can be secured with the city of Rochester and Lake Ontario, penetrating on its route one of the most extensive and important bituminous coal regions of the country and tapping the grandest oil producing territory the world has ever yet seen. This is the project that the late Gov. Johnston of this State devoted a lifetime in urging the attention of capitalists to its importance, but if it was important in his day how vastly more so is it to-day? That it will be carried to a successful completion we have abiding faith.

A TERRIBLE CRIME.

WM. PETRIE CHARGED WITH THE MURDER OF DAVID INGRAHAM.

Bradford Star of the 9th:

Some time ago a boat containing two men started from Benton's Mill, Pa., bound down the Allegheny river. These men were Wm. Petrie and David Ingraham. Nothing had been heard from them, save that they were progressing all right, until July 5th, when word reached Bloomfield, Mo., that Ingraham had been murdered and that the Coroner's jury had held his partner, Petrie, for the deed. They had recorded each day's travel down the Allegheny river into the Ohio, down the Mississippi to the mouth of St. Francis and up the stream to the mouth of Second Creek, about one mile above the line between Stoddard and Dunklin counties, Missouri, where they encamped on the night of the 15th of June.

On the 16th Ingraham placed down the date but never finished his daily record. On that morning his partner, Wm. Petrie, took his double-barreled gun and went to W. Drane's near by and bought bread, as he said for himself and partner, whom he had left with the boat at the river, and that they were going above to the railroad to work; and that he would be glad if he (Drane) would take charge of the things until they returned.

On the morning of the 17th he came to Drane's and said that his partner had left him on the day before and gone to Ash Hill, and that he was on his way to Dexter to take the train, and that he had left the boat and other things at the river for Drane, and for him to take charge of them until he came back. On the 23d Drane and Bird Nobles were fishing about a quarter of a mile below the camp, when Nobles discovered the dead body of a man seeming to be hung to a snag in the river. They communicated the fact to the nearest neighborhood when the people turned out generally and repaired to the scene and the body of the man—Ingraham—was brought ashore.

A jury was empaneled. The verdict was that he came to his death by violence at the hands of his partner, or supposed partner, Wm. Petrie. The body was interred on the bank of the river. It seems that the deceased was first shot in the head and then finished with an axe. After killing him the murderer took great care to hide all traces. He immediately proceeded to fill one of the meal sacks with wet sand from the bank of the river, lashed it to the body and legs of his victim with a piece of rope and sail cord, fastened it to the stern of the boat and towed it a quarter of a mile below their camp, and sunk it, as he thought, to rise no more.

Petrie it appears returned to Benton's Mill last week. In reply to inquiries he said that he had left Ingraham in Leadville. Constable King arrested Petrie and took him to Olean where he was lodged in jail. The Olean authorities are waiting for word from Bloomfield.

From advices received from the vicinity of the tragedy, it appears Petrie was known as Prentiss. Unless this should turn out to be an error it would be strong presumptive evidence that Petrie had some ulterior object in changing his name.

$100 00 Reward.

On or about the night of July 10th, 1880, we discovered that some malicious-ly inclined persons, supposed to be men, were circulating reports to the effect that the feed which we are now selling at bottom prices, is adulterated and of an inferior grade. We offer a reward of one hundred dollars to any one who will show us a particle of deleterious substance in our feed. We guarantee it to be pure corn and oats. We now ask all such persons to either show up or shut up.

KING & GIFFORD.

New Advertisements.

PREMIUM LIST

McKean County Agricultural Society.

The First Annual Fair and Races will be Held on the Society's Grounds at Port Allegany on the 15th, 16th, and 17th of September, 1880.

PREMIUMS $1,000.

Books of entry will be opened Sept. 1st and close Sept. 15th. Make your entries early. Premium list sent to any address on application, and inquiries promptly answered.

A. J. HUGHES, Sec'y.

DIVISION A.

HORSES BRED FOR SPEED.

Stallions tried for speed in this Division, 4 years old or over, to be shown in harness. Under 4 years, as the exhibitor shall elect.

	1st	2d	3d
Best stallion, 4 years old or over	$5	$3	dip.
do do colt bet 3 and 4 years old	3	1	"
do colt, mare or gelding, between 3 and 4 years old	2	1	"
do do mare or gelding, between 2 and 3 years old	2	1	"
do do mare or gelding, between 1 and 2 years old	2	1	"
do sucking colt	2	1	"

Special premium by F. H. Arnold. For stallion of any age with three of his colts, $5.00 and diploma.

DRAFT HORSES.

All horses and colts for competition in this Division must be shown in exhibition rings by the bridle, when passed upon by the Judges, commencing at 10 a.m. of the second day.

	1st	2d	3d
Best stallion, 4 years old or over	$5	$3	dip.
do colt between 3 and 4 years old	3	1	"
do brood mare, foal at foot	2	1	"
do colt, mare or gelding, between 3 and 4 years old	2	1	"
do do mare or gelding between 2 and 3 years old	2	1	"
do do mare or gelding between 1 and 2 years old	2	1	"
do sucking colt	2	1	"

HORSES IN HARNESS

	1st	2d	3d
Best pair carriage horses	$6	$4	dip.
do do farm horses	6	4	"
do single carriage horse	6	4	"

DIVISION B.

CATTLE.

All cattle will be shown in the ring and exhibitors must be ready to bring them out when called for on the second day. The Judges will commence to pass judgment upon them at 10.00 a.m., of that day.

	1st	2d	3d
Best bull, 3 years old or over	$3	$2	dip.
do do 1 do do	4	1	"
do do calf	2	1	"
do cow 3 years old or over	4	2	"
do heifer 3 do do	2	1	"
do do 1 do do	2	1	"
do calf	2	1	"

OXEN, STEERS AND MILCH COWS.

	1st	2d	3d
Best pair working oxen	$5	$3	dip.
do do 3 year old steers	3	1	"
do do 2 do do	3	1	"
do do 1 do do	3	1	"
do do matched steer calves	2	1	"
do milch cow	4	2	"

DIVISION C.

SHEEP.

	1st	2d
Best buck, 2 years and over	$3	dip.
do do under 2 years	2	"
do ewes, 2 or more	3	"
do lambs, do	2	"

SWINE.

	1st	2d
Best boar, 1 year old or over	$3	dip.
do do less than 1 year old	2	"
do sow and 4 pigs less than 6 weeks old	4	"

POULTRY.

	1st	2d
Largest variety and exhibition of fowls	$3	dip.
Best pair Brahmas	1	"
do Plymouth Rock	1	"

Special Premium by Grant Bronson for best pair Plymouth Rock, $1

DIVISION D.

GRAIN AND SEED GROWN IN 1880.

	1st	2d
Best bushel white winter wheat	$1	dip.
do do red do do	1	"
do do spring wheat	1	"
do do barley	1	"
do do rye	1	"
do do oats	1	"
do do buckwheat	1	"
do do corn in the ear	1	"
do half bushel pop corn ears	1	"
do do beans	1	"
do do peas	1	"
do do timothy seed	2	"
do do clover seed	2	"

DIVISION E.

VEGETABLES.

	1st	2d
Best half bushel potatoes, early	$2	dip.
do do late	2	"
do collection potatoes, 6 varieties or more	3	"
do half bushel beets	2	"
do do carrots	2	"
do do parsnips	2	"
do do cucumbers	2	"
do do tomatoes	2	"
do do onions	2	"
do three pumpkins	2	"
do do Winter squashes	2	"
do do Summer do	2	"
do do heads cabbage	2	"
do do watermellons	2	"
do do muck do	2	"
do six winter radish	2	"
do summer do	2	"
do roots celery	2	"
Largest variety and best collection of garden vegetables	$3	00

DIVISION F.

FRUIT AND DAIRY PRODUCTS TO BE EXHIBITED BY GROWER OR MAKER.

	1st	2d
Best half bushel apples	$2	dip.
do six varieties of fall apples correctly named and labeled	2	"
do six varieties winter apples correctly named and labeled	2	"
do peck pears do do	2	"
do do peaches do do	2	"
do do plums do do	2	"
do do quinces do do	2	"
do display of grapes	2	"
Largest variety and best exhibition of fruit	$3	00
Best 5 factory cheese	3	00
do pail of butter	3	00
do 5lb do	1	00

Special premium by A. J. Hughes. For best two pound roll of butter, $3 00.

DIVISION G.

WAGONS, SLEIGHS, ETC.

	1st	2d
Best 2 seated top carriage	$2	dip.
do do open buggy	2	"
do farm wagon	2	"
do democrat wagon	2	"
do platform spring wagon	2	"
do pair light bob sleighs	1	"
do cutter	1	"
do 4 horse sleds	2	"
do 20 hand made horse nails (*)	1	"
do ox yoke	50	"

(*) The horse nails and horse shoes to come from the anvil, showing the hammer marks.

DIVISION H.

FARM IMPLEMENTS.

The articles in this Division to be exhibited by the manufacturer or agent, except the display of farming implements.

	1st	2d
Best mowing machine	$2	dip.
do harrow	1	"
do horserake	1	"
do land roller	2	"
do hay and straw cutter	1	"
do grain cradle	1	"
do plow for sod ground	1	"
do do stubble ground	1	"
do corn plow or cultivator	1	"
do display of farming implements	3	"

DIVISION I.

HARNESS, BOOTS AND SHOES.

To be manufactured in Potter, Cameron or McKean counties.

	1st	2d
Best farm harness, double	$3	"
do carriage do	3	"
do do do single	2	"
do pair stout boots	2	"
do do calf do	1	"
do do woman's pegged shoes	1	"
do do do sewed do	1	"

DIVISION J.

BREAD, CAKE, DRIED FRUIT, ETC.

	1st	2d
Best sample bread, milk rising	$1	dip.
do do yeast do	1	"
do do corn	1	"
do do rye	1	"
do sample graham bread	1	"
do do cake, sponge	1	"
do do do fruit	1	"
do do jelly	1	"
do do dried apples	1	"
do do do plums	1	"
do do do cherries	1	"
do do do berries	1	"
do collection of dried fruits	1	"
do box of honey, 5lb or over	1	"
do maple sugar, 10lb or over	1	"
do sugar cookies	1	"
do ginger do	1	"
do do bread	1	"

DIVISION K.

CANNED PICKLES, FRUIT AND JELLY.

	1st	2d
Best sample canned peaches	$2	dip.
do do cherries	2	"
do do pears	2	"
do do tomatoes	2	"
do do plums	2	"
do do strawberries	2	"
do do maple syrup	2	"
do do red raspberries	2	"
do do black do	2	"
do do blackberries	2	"
do do currants	2	"
do do quinces	2	"
do sample pickled cucumbers	2	"
do do do apples	2	"
do do apple jelly	2	"
do do grape do	2	"
do do currant jelly	2	"
do do raspberry jelly	2	"

DIVISION L.

CLOTHS, CARPETS, ETC.

	1st	2d
Best woolen blankets, home made	$1	00 dip.
do bed quilt, pieced do	1	00 "
do patched work quilt do	1	00 "
do rag carpet 10 yards do	1	00 "
do colo'd flannel 10 yd's do	1	00 "
do white do do do	1	00 "
do specimens darned garments	2	"
do do patched do	2	"
do pair yarn mittens	25	"
do do fringed	25	"
do pair socks or stockings woolen	25	"
do do do cotton	25	"
do rim woolen yarn	25	"
do hit-in-lap rug	2	"
do drawn rag rug	50	"

DIVISION M.

PAINTINGS, FLOWERS, ETC.

	1st	2d
Best exhibition oil paintings	$1	dip.
do collection of photographs	2	"
do photo. painting	1	"
do pencil drawing	1	"
do pen do	1	"
do crayon do	1	"
Greatest variety painting and drawings	2	"
Best specimen hand grailing	1	"
do do shell or bark work	1	"
do pyramid bouquet	1	"
do other form bouquet	1	"
do bouquet wax flowers	1	"
do collection house plants	2	"
Greatest variety wax flowers	1	"
do do of pansies in 1 bouquet	1	"
Best and greatest variety and best bouquets	2	"
Best specimen hair flowers	1	"
do do skeleton leaves	1	"
do do wax fruit	1	"
Floral exhibition	2	"
do do design	1	"

DIVISION N.

NEEDLE WORK, ETC.

	1st	2d
Best silk embroidery	50c	dip.
do worsted do	50c	"
do cambric do	50c	"
do worsted embroidery with beads	50c	"
do wardrobe for infant	50c	"
do machine made apparel	50c	"
do chenille	50c	"
do night dress	50c	"
do needle worked slippers	50c	"
do pillow sham	50c	"
do toilet cushion	50c	"
do toilet set	50c	"
do crochet or knit shawl	50c	"
do chair tidy, cotton	50c	"
do do woolen	50c	"
do suit underclothing	50c	"
do needle work stand cover	50c	"
do pillow spread	50c	"
do variety of crochet work	50c	"
do do knit do	50c	"
do do braid do	50c	"
do do batting do	50c	"
do do lamp mats	50c	"
do pair shirts made by hand	25c	"
do do do machine	25c	"
do work on sewing machine done on ground	50c	"
do bonnet	50c	"
do lambrequin in applique	50c	"
do do worked on canvas	50c	"
do hand made lace	50c	"
do collection of fancy articles worked on card board	50c	"
do specimens of decorated pottery	50c	"

PROGRAMME.

FIRST DAY—WEDNESDAY.

The first day will be opened free to exhibitors and visitors, and will be devoted to arranging exhibits.

SECOND DAY—THURSDAY.

No. 1—Purse $125. For 2 minute Class. $70 to first; $35 to second; $20 to third.

No. 2—Purse $125. 2:50 Class. $70 to first; $35 to second; $20 to third.

THIRD DAY—FRIDAY.

Examination of Carriage Horses at 1 p. m.

No. 3—Purse $125. 2:35 Class. $70 to first; $35 to second; $20 to third.

No. 4—Purse $125. Free for all. $70 to first; $35 to second; $20 to third.

SPECIAL PURSE, $15.

Open to all. For nearest 4 minutes. $10 to first; $5 to second.

CONDITIONS.—All trotting to be mile heats, best 3 in 5 to harness, and will be conducted under the rules and regulations of the National Association for the promotion of the interests of the American trotting turf, as amended February 15, 1878.

In heats, when eight or more horses start, the distance shall be 150 yards.

A horse distancing the field or apart of the same, shall only be entitled to the first premium.

Heats in each days races will alternate.

Entrance fee in all cases ten per cent. of Purse. Three to fill, two to start.

Entries close September 15, 1880, and should be addressed to A. J. Hughes, Port Allegany, Pa.

The society reserves the right to postpone the Fair or Races in case of bad weather.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW STOCK OF SUMMER GOODS AT WILLIAM HASKILL'S

MAIN ST., SMETHPORT, PA.

We have not the largest store in Smethport, but we have the LARGEST and BEST stock of GOODS.

We Are Daily Purchasing New Goods, And

OUR STOCK IS ALWAYS COMPLETE

WE KEEP AND SELL CHEAP.

DRY GOODS AND DRESS GOODS,

LADIES' AND GENTS'

FURNISHING GOODS,

GENTS' AND YOUTHS'

READY-MADE CLOTHING

HATS,

CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES.

FANCY AND STAPLE

GROCERIES

THANKING OUR PATRONS for past favors, we shall strive to deserve a continuance of their patronage by fair and honorable dealing. Call and be convinced that we deal squarely by everybody.

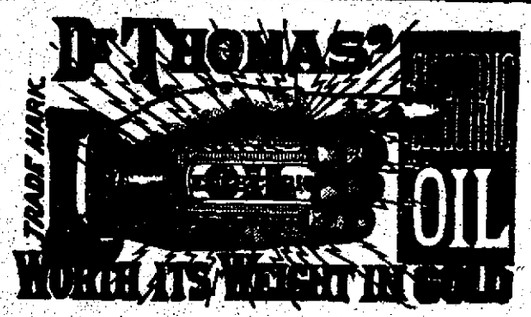
William Haskill.

J. DIGEL'S MARBLE FACTORY,

Water Street, Smethport, Pa.

ALL KINDS OF

Monumental, Marble and Stone Work Done to Order.



Thomas Robinson, Farnham Centre, P. Q. writes:—I have been afflicted with rheumatism for the last ten years, and have tried many remedies without any relief, until I tried Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, and since then have had no attack of it. I would recommend it to all.

J. B. Dickenson, Andover, N. Y. writes:—My little girl eight years old had three of her fingers mashed. So serious was the injury that it was supposed that her fingers must be amputated. Winding the fingers in clothes, we then applied Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil freely. Imagine our grateful surprise when, in less than five minutes, the child ceased crying, and made no subsequent complaint. We allowed the bandage to remain one week, so as to only saturating with the Oil, when, to our further surprise on removing them the fingers were almost entirely well.

E. H. Perkins, Creek Center, N. Y., writes:—I was troubled with Asthma for four years before using your

MISCELLANEOUS.

A SPEECH BY GARFIELD.

What Monuments Mean and Teach.

PAINESVILLE, O., July 4.

The following is the speech in full of General Garfield at the dedication of the soldiers' monument at this place July 4:

FELLOW CITIZENS: I cannot fail to respond on such an occasion, in sight of such a monument, to such a cause, sustained by such men. While I have listened to what my friend has said two questions have been sweeping through my heart. One was, "What does the monument mean?" and the other, "What will the monument teach?" Let me try and ask you for a moment to help me to answer what does the monument mean. O, the monument means a world of memories, a world of deeds and a world of tears and a world of glories. You know, thousands know, what it is to offer up your life to the country, and that is no small thing, as every soldier knows. Let me put the question to you: For a moment suppose your country in the awfully embodied form of majesty law should stand above you and say, "I want your life, come up here on the platform and offer it." How many would walk up before that majestic presence and say "Here I am; take this life and use it for your needs?" And yet almost two million of men made that answer, and a monument stands yonder to commemorate their answer.

That is one of its meanings. But, my friends, let me try you a little further. To give up life is much, for it is to give up wife and home and child and ambition, but let me test you this way further. Suppose this awfully majestic form should call out to you and say: "I ask you to give up health and drag yourself, not dead, but half alive, through a miserable existence for long years until you perish and die in your crippled and hopeless condition." I ask you to volunteer to do that, and it calls for a higher reach of patriotism and self sacrifice, but hundreds of thousands of you soldiers did that. That is what the monument means also. But let me ask you to go one step further. Suppose your country should say "Come here on this platform and in my name and for my sake consent to be idiots, consent that your very brain and intellect shall be broken down into hopeless idiocy for my sake." How many could be found to make that venture? And yet thousands—and that with their eyes wide open to the horrible consequences—obeyed that call. And let me tell how 100,000 of our soldiers were prisoners of war and many of them, when death was stalking near, when famine was climbing up into their hearts and idiocy was threatening all that was left of their intellects, the gates of their prison stood open every day if they would quit, desert their flag and enlist under the flag of the enemy, and out of 180,000 not two per cent. ever received the liberation from death, starvation, idiocy and all that might come to them, but they took all these horrors and all these sufferings in preference to going back upon the flag of their country and the glory of its truth. Great God! was ever such measure of patriotism reached by any man on this earth before? That is what your monument means. By the subtle chemistry that no man knows all the blood that was shed by our brethren, all the lives that was devoted, all the grief that was felt, at last crystalized itself into granite, rendered immortal the great truth for which they died, and it stands there to-day, and that is what your monument means. Now, what does it teach? What will it teach? Why, I remember the story of one of the old conquerors of Greece, who, when he had traveled in his boyhood over the battlefields where Miltiades had won victories and set up trophies, returning he said: "These trophies of Miltiades will never let me sleep." Why, something had taught him from the chiseled stone a lesson that he could never forget, and, fellow-citizens, that silent sentinel, that crowned granite column, will look down upon the boys that will walk these streets for generations to come and will not let them sleep when their country calls them. More than the bugler on the field from the dead lips will go out a call that the children of Lake county will hear after the grave has covered us all and our immediate children. That is the teaching of your monument. That is its lesson, and it is the lesson of endurance for what we believe and it is the lesson of sacrifices for what we think, the lesson of heroism for what we mean to sustain, and that lesson cannot be lost to a people like this. It is not a lesson of revenge, it is not a lesson of wrath, it is the grand, sweet, broad lesson of the immortality of the truth we hope will soon cover as with the grand shekinah of light and glory all parts of this republic from the lakes to the gulf. I once entered a house in old Massachusetts where over its doors were two crossed swords. One was the sword carried by the grandfather of its owner on the field of Bunker Hill and the other was the sword carried by the English grandsire of the wife on the same field and on the other side of the conflict. Under those crossed swords in the restored harmony of domestic peace lived a happy and contented and free family, under the light of our republican liberties. I trust the time is not far distant when under the crossed swords and the locked shields of Americans, North and South, our people shall sleep in peace and rise in liberty, love and harmony under the union of our flag of the stars and stripes.

Don Cameron's Health.

An attempt has been made to show that Don Cameron's refusal to act as Chairman of the Republican National Committee was due to dissatisfaction with the nomination of Garfield and that his claims of ill health was a sham. Persons just back to this city from the Springs, where Mr Cameron has his cottage, say nothing could be more malicious than such a charge. His health is so much underminded as to cause his friends serious apprehension, and only an entire abstinence from all excitement or mental strain, as he is advised, will assure his restoration to health. He is under the care of physicians, and has dropped everything but attention to his sanitary condition. He is taking medicine regularly, and is utterly unable to do anything requiring the least strain upon his system.—*Cleveland Leader.*

Judge Scofield at Home.

A writer for the Titusville *Herald* had a chat with Judge Scofield in Warren last week. We copy most of his interview as follows:

Judge Scofield spends most of the time at Washington. He sits in his office in the Treasury building writing his name a thousand times a day on greenbacks, and hearing knotty questions in his department. But he comes home always to vote, and when he makes his rare visits to Warren, his neighbors sometimes get a speech out of him at the Court House. His neighbors stop at his gate or go up and sit on the piazza and get his views. Judge Scofield's home is an old stone mansion, with ancient forest trees on the lawn, and near by is his brick law office, with piazzas front and rear. It was with some reluctance that he laid down his briefs and went back to Washington at the call of President Hayes. Public office has lost much of its charms for him. He has not been a mere dress-parade Republican soldier, but a laborer in the Republican vineyard, shaping public opinion in the canvass and shaping legislation in Congress. His election year after year was a tribute to his abilities, and since his retirement from Congress there has been a squabble and scrimmage in all the counties to wear his mantle. Judge Scofield in his talk with a reporter of the *Herald* on Monday spoke of the coming campaign as a very important one.

We mentioned the fact that Col. Forney had pronounced in favor of Hancock.

"Well," he replied, "Forney went over to Greeley in 1872, and his paper, the *Press* (Philadelphia *Press*) would only support a part of the Republican State ticket. It is nothing new for Forney to bolt. But he saw his mistake afterwards, and it is always the case that a few prominent and able men, chafing over their own disappointments, change their party relations, but it does not seem to make much difference with the result."

"What do you think of Garfield?" we asked. "Did you not serve with him long in the House?"

"Yes, I entered Congress the same year, 1863, with both Blaine and Garfield. Garfield had a brilliant career as a soldier, and made his mark in the House by his diligence and aptitude and study of public affairs. An able man and a very good-natured one, always in earnest and yet boyish in his animal spirits. I never could imagine when Garfield studied; you go to his house, he is always ready for a social chat, and would hand you a cigar and be sociable as possible. But he mastered the subjects he spoke on; he grasped all details of the appropriation bills with infinite painstaking, and his speeches were all really classical on the dryest themes, and there was always a vein of thought and philosophy in his discussions. Why, I remember and so will he, I dare say, if visit to New London, Ct., sixteen years ago, when we were new members. We went there on invitation of the Committee on Naval Affairs. It was to locate a navy yard. I told Garfield then that I expected to live to see him President of the United States. "Why?" he exclaimed with an astonished air.

"Why not," said I, "You are from Ohio, then you have had a successful military career; then your early life forms a romantic background to stir the imagination and fire the hearts of American youth, and then your arduous and patriotic work in Congress is drawing the eyes of the country upon you, and now I advise you to prepare yourself for the great probability. Garfield laughed over it, but I recalled that conversation a few days since, and remember it as if it was but yesterday."

"Do you think the Republicans will win?"

"Well, when I heard of Gen. Garfield's nomination I said to myself that the Republican victory would be overwhelming. The Cincinnati nomination for a moment may seem a strong and auspicious one for the Democratic party, but wait a few months. The South will, before the campaign is much advanced, begin to talk out in meeting. They will disclose the true policy of the party, and the North will become as solid and unyielding as the South when it sees the precipice yawning before it. It was not long ago that I called the attention of Judge Miller of the United States Supreme Court, to what was the aim and tendency of the Democratic party. I told him the United States Supreme Court was to be recognized and enlarged on a partisan basis, and the 14th and 15th amendments of the Constitution declared null and void. Judge Miller could hardly believe it. Then you saw the Manning bill. That was the cloven foot. Now, no reflecting Republican at Washington but realizes that when the executive branch of the government has fallen into their hands the Democrats will sweep every vestige of legislation from the statute book that is offensive to Southern domination and the old Confederate ambition."

Judge Scofield spoke with great force and warmpth on this point. He then went on to say the capital and business men of the country were really in sympathy with the ideas and policy of the Republican party. They wanted peace and tranquility. They were enemies to repudiation. They gave the Republican party great credit for administering the finances, and restoring specie payments and for ushering in the revival of business.

"You see," said Judge Scofield argumentively, "hard times always hurt the party in power," and then he proceeded reflectively, "it was so in the financial convulsion of 1857—so in '40. It was the same in 1857. It was the old story in 1873. The party in power is always shaken or dislodged if we have pinching times and failures everywhere. Now the Republican party was blamed for the failures of 1873, and a political revolution occurred, throwing Democrats into Congress. By 1876 things began to mend and the States return to Republican standards and principles. Now we are on solid ground again. Our credit is re-established and confidence restored. The mills are starting up. There is employment for all. People have ceased to grumble at the government, and I take it that the great mass of the people are in sympathy with the progressive spirit of the Republican party, and will not consent to a reactionary Southern policy opening old wounds and questions and putting the Confederates in absolute and undivided control of the whole Government."

"But, my dear sir, will the people see the tendency of a Democratic National victory in November?"

"Why not? How can they help it? It is as plain as noon-day. It is simple logic and easy philosophy. Why, there is nothing else, positively nothing. The Democrats have done nothing in Congress. They have not dared to move a finger. They have sat tongue-tied. They have simply drifted. What is there then but to judge of the future but by the past, and to see what the tendency is and the influences would be that would surround Hancock, with the whole Government in the hands of the Solid South once more?"

Making the Most of It.

There has never been a Presidential campaign in the history of this country, probably, during the progress of which more or less political changes from one side to the other have not been announced. In some cases they are the result merely of disappointed ambition, or the gratification of personal spite; in others, they are due to personal friendship; while in a very few instances they are the outcome of deliberate thought and earnest conviction of duty. In the campaign of 1876 there were hosts of Republicans who voted for Tilden because they were led astray by the specious pretence of reform. The times were hard, capital was unemployed, and the industrial interests of the country were idle. But Hayes was elected and inaugurated; the Republican policy, which had shaped and controlled the affairs of the country for so many years was carried to its legitimate conclusion; the resumption of specie payments was successfully accomplished, and a general revival of the commercial and manufacturing interests of the nation instantly followed as a matter of course. The administration of President Hayes has been satisfactory, and the nomination of General Garfield was hailed with genuine enthusiasm as an omen of continued prosperity under Republican auspices. The nomination of Gen. Hancock by the Democrats, although exceptionally excellent of itself, was generally regarded, as it most certainly is, as only a thin disguise to conceal the real purpose of the party which has placed him in the field, and as an attempt to ride into power on the popularity of a distinguished Union General. The changes, thus far, from the Republican side, have not been numerous, and for the most part are wholly unimportant. Col. Forney, of Philadelphia, the first one to desert, "has been everything by turns, and nothing long," and his apostacy is neither a surprise to the Republicans, nor particularly gratifying to the Democrats. He is a mere time serving politician, a strong writer but a weak leader, and calculated on the whole to do quite as much harm as good to any party to which he may attach himself. General Pearson, of Pittsburgh, another accession to Hancock, became somewhat notorious during the labor riots in that city, and, unless we are greatly mistaken, the same Democratic papers which are now engaged in trying to make him a hero, were very anxious that he should be hanged. A stupid blunder of the agent of the Associated Press, by which it was made to appear that Hon. Hamilton Fish had deserted Garfield and declared for Hancock, was rectified so speedily that it did no damage, but it nevertheless lived just long enough to set the whole Democratic camp wild with excitement. These changes real and imaginary, with a very few others, have been paraded in the Democratic papers from one end of the country to the other, and there has been so much noise made over them a mere casual observer might be led to think that the Republican party had been stampeded, and was on the verge of disruption. They have made the most out of every change so far announced, and have vaguely hinted that hundreds of voters here and there, who have heretofore been Republicans, would vote the Democratic ticket for the first time in November next.

All this is the merest possible bosh. The nomination of General Hancock is not so strong to-day as when it was first announced, and while the Democrats have been hurrahing themselves hoarse over the capture of a Union General, the Republicans have been quietly but effectively organizing for the coming struggle. The political changes have thus far been largely to the advantage of the Republican party, and notwithstanding the Chinese system of tactic adopted by the Democrats, it is infinitely stronger than it was on the adjournment of the Chicago Convention. A few men, who have perhaps out-lived their usefulness as Republicans, may desert to the enemy; but there are hosts of Democrats and Independents who, placing the interests of the country above those of party, will work and vote for General James A. Garfield. They want no more Buchanans in the Presidential chair; they are not yet prepared to place the destinies of the Republic in the hands of those who endeavored to blot it out from among the nations of the earth; and they believe that "what was won by the sword, must be saved by the ballot." The skies are bright, the Republican watch-fires are burning as of old; and the hosts of Freedom are ready to again grapple with those of Treason.

DEMOCRATS are making much ado over the two or three scattering and obscure Republicans who are reported to have "come out" for Hancock. Eight years ago Republicans by the hundred—and Republicans of distinction—came out for Greeley, yet Greeley was the worst beaten man that ever was beaten. The come outers do not carry the masses with them. They are mostly uneasy souls, whose heads are sore with rebuffs in their own party, and to whom the caresses and endearments with which they are received by the Democracy are very agreeable. It pleases them and hurts nobody else. Bless 'em, let 'em go.

A fashionable lady and her company were greatly rejoiced the other day by a Biddy's mistake, who, on being told to get some oil for the castor, served them all with a dose of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. Biddy's mistake was the means of curing a number of bad cases of coughs and colds. Result: They all keep it in the house as a speedy remedy for coughs, colds, &c. See advertisements in another column. Sold by A. B. Armstrong, Smethport Pa.

LEADVILLE AS IT IS

AN UNPLEASANT PICTURE OF SOCIETY AT THIS FAMOUS CAMP.

Frank Wilkeson, in N. Y. Sun.]

In the middle of May, with an almost vertical sun pouring its heat into the streets of this camp, the condition of the atmosphere is this: On the sidewalk, exposed to the full glare of the sun, the heat is uncomfortable. People walking there unbutton their coats. They fumble with their vest buttons. One by one they are unfastened. At length, to escape from the heat, they cross to the other side of the street. The change is from Florida to Iceland. The sidewalks in the shade are slippery with ice. The air is moist and icy, having a peculiar quality that chills instantly, as a plunge into ice-water does. Vest and coat are quickly buttoned, hands thrust into pockets, shoulders elevated, and the walkers hope no harm is done. Vain hope! Daily men meet death by simply crossing the streets of this town. Death in the form of pneumonia lurks everywhere in Leadville. That whiskey indirectly causes the death of many men is true. Men get drunk, recklessly expose themselves, catch cold, and soon die of pneumonia. The whiskey does not kill them. It is the colds caught after drinking it, which in a town of moderate altitude could be easily cured, that in this camp on the carbonates result in death. If a person addicted to the use of alcoholic liquors is attacked by pneumonia, the result is almost always fatal.

Another disease that is gradually coming into prominence in this town is lead poisoning, commonly called "leading." Men who are working about the smelters, especially those who charge the furnaces with ores, are most liable to this direful disease. Men who are "leaded" become partially paralyzed, and in many cases insane. There is no escape for a man who pursues the work of feeding a furnace. It is a question of time only when he will be ready for the hospital, and probably the undertaker. Why will men accept work of this health and life-destroying character? They are hungry. The miners tell me also that some of the mines are poisonous, men working in them being subject to arsenical poisoning.

This camp, this famous camp, is the most overrated the world ever saw. The frauds of Frazier River, of Peace River, of Kootenay River, of Sun River, are nothing in comparison. In placer mines, (the only mining a poor man should engage in) money is plentiful, and the miners, though rough, are bound together sympathetically. They do not allow their comrades to die of starvation and disease, unattended, like brutes. In this camp on the carbonates, the men, ground down by want, by cold, by hunger, by the poverty of the mines, are hard and cold toward one another. With indifference they see their comrades die. They are too poor to help them if they wish to.

The population of Leadville is about 45,000. Most of these men are young.—They came to this camp in hope of bettering their condition. The streets are crowded with men in search of work. Daily great gangs of men wander from mine to mine, from smelter to smelter, asking for employment. The average American is of no use in a mine. Daily they return to town, hungry and discouraged, and the little money they may happen to have is apt to be expended for mean whiskey or at the gaming tables. So numerous are the unemployed that the mine managers talk of reducing the wages of the miners. The miners are organized, and say they will strike if the attempt to cut their wages is made. Of the 45,000 men here, about 10,000 are employed in the mines; 35,000 men are doing nothing to earn a living. Of course, there are a great many shopkeepers, boarding house keepers and gamblers. I do not write of them. The entire city depends for support on a few mines. A few mines only yield a profit, and that profit goes into the hands of but few persons. The other mining companies spend money—do not make money. It is safe to state that three dollars are expended in this camp for every dollar obtained from the mines.

The musing speculators of Leadville talk in a learned way of the difference between fissure veins, contact veins and deposits. After a conversation with one of these embryonic geologists, the uninitiated conclude that Leadville is founded on a deposit. Another gentleman who sucks a clay pipe, enlarges on the theme shortly after, and the stranger is convinced that Leadville owes her all to a contact vein! His mind is now at rest and he wonders how people can be so mistaken as to think the vein at Leadville a deposit. Now appears a well-dressed gentleman who talks learnedly, chinking a little stack of half dollars from hand to hand the while to emphasize his remarks. This upsetter of accepted theories cites some unknown professor as saying: "This vein is as true a fissure vein as the Comstock lead of Nevada." Then: "Yes sir; this camp is founded on a true fissure, and they are inexhaustible." None of them have sufficient honesty to tell the truth and say: These carbonate ores are in pockets. The seam, vein or deposit, where of normal size, is worthless. It is only where the vein has been inflamed by nature and swollen to great thickness that the ore is of any account." Prospecting for these pockets is the work of the majority of Leadville miners. What chance is there of a shaft sunk through three or four hundred feet of rock striking a pocket of ore? Take an ordinary room, say eighteen feet wide and twenty-four feet long. On the floor place a sheet of note paper. Cover the floor to the depth of a foot with straw. Call in one of your friends, hand him a cane, and ask him to stick it once to the floor. The chance of his striking the sheet of paper is about equal to the chance of any shaft on the Leadville carbonate striking a pocket of ore.

The excuses forged by the mine managers of this camp to exclude strangers from their mines is almost absurd. It is a task to get into any of these mines. The managers make it so evident to you that you are not wanted in the workings that no man possessed of self-respect would take the advantage of the permission reluctantly granted. The reason is evident. With few exceptions they have nothing to show.

YOUNG man, be careful what you do or say. Keep your record clean. You may get a chance to run for President some day.

[illegible] public servant, but one of the most conclusive tributes to his [illegible] which proceed from the members of the committee to investigate the credit Mobilier transaction. Of this committee, Judge Poland, of Vermont, was chairman, and he wrote to the recent Republican convention of that State a letter, from which the following is an extract:

"I only desire to have an opportunity to express to the convention and to Republicans everywhere my entire approval of the nominations made at Chicago. Probably no man in Vermont knows General Garfield more intimately than myself. He was in Congress during the whole of my ten years' service, and for eight years we stood together in the House, and ever on terms of friendship and intimacy. Of his eminent ability, power in debate and untiring devotion to public service, I need not speak. His long service and leading position in congress have made them known to all the people of the country who take an interest in public affairs. But our political opponents affect to question his personal integrity and purity of character, and to base their accusations upon the evidence taken before, and report of a committee of congress, of which I was chairman, known as the Credit Mobilier committee. Now I desire to say to the convention, and to all who may feel any interest in my opinion of General Garfield, that nothing which appeared before that committee, or which appears in their report, or any other matter or thing which ever came to my knowledge in regard to him, ever led me to doubt his personal integrity. I believe him to be a thoroughly upright and honest man, and one who would be so under all circumstances, and against any temptation. The use that is being made of my name, and of the report of the committee which was drawn by me, in my opinion makes it proper for me to express my personal judgment as to the character of the man.

General Banks, of Massachusetts, was also a member of the committee, and his testimony is given in an interview, is thus described in the Boston *Transcript*.

Remembering that General Nathaniel P. Banks was one of the committee which in 1873 had under investigation the connection of members of congress with the Credit Mobilier affair, the general was waited upon at his office in the United States court house, and asked if he had any objections to giving the Transcript his impressions, as he remembered them, of Mr. Garfield's standing before the committe. General Banks said that he had not the slightest objection. The committee, he said, was composed of two Republicans (Mr. Poland, of Vermont and Mr. McCrary, of Iowa, afterward secretary of war), two Democrats (Messrs. Niblack, of Indiana, and Merrick, of Maryland, the latter an able lawyer and prominent southern Democrat) and myself. General Garfield was not compromised at all, in the judgment of the committee, which was unanimous in the report that was subsequently sustained by each of the committees before the house. General Banks, who has known the Republican presidential candidate since 1861, spoke of General Garfield's clean reputation in congress, saying that he was always without stain: that his word or statement always passed without a doubt with men of all parties.

These will do to set against the stale slanders of the Democratic press.

What Has Been.

Our youthful allusions linger with us still, to a certain extent, world worn though we are. The friends of our childhood stand forth boldly in our memory. None other were half so true, so kind, so witty, so clever. There was that sweet young poet who might have become a second Tennyson, if only he would have condescended to give his music to the world, but who preferred instead to inscribe his matchless gems in albums and the like—how devoutly we believe in him! how profoundly we admire him! The other day we turned up a batch of his lucubrations, and re-read them with the light of thirty years in between. We found them sickly in tone, false in sentiment, halting in their feet, and of impure or feminine rhymes. And we were foolish enough to regret that the illusion of years had been shattered! What boundless wealth with his $3,000 a year had the Croesus of our modest village! We have since known men only tolerable well off on $10,000—men who envied their neighbors who had $20,000, and thought themselves poor by comparison. The local beauty of our young days would, we are very sure, prove herself to have been an ill-dressed, simpering, milliner-like young person, could we but see her now with our experience of what real, high-bred, well-dressed beauty is. The clever young lady who used to talk in hexameters, who confessed in Latin and was suspected of Greek, and whose learning we took to be as deep as the sea, would turn out to be only a voluble young blue stocking, who floundered boldly where she could not swim. The Hebe of our youth would reveal herself as the boldest of our age; the self-made local scientist with his discovery of perpetual motion, his balloon that would not collapse, his locomotive that was as safe as a church—he was only a poor dreamer; and the village Hampden, whose arguments were so convincing, was a purblind partisan, who never saw more than half of any question he took up. But we see nothing of all this. Memory has crystalized all these forms and characters; and we see them by the light of youthful imagination even now in the twilight of our decay, and seeing them as we thought they were, we love them for what they never have been.

The Truth, the Whole Truth, and Nothing but the Truth

If you are suffering from poor health or languishing on a bed of sickness, take cheer, for Hamilton's German Bitters will cure you. If you feel weak and despirated, without clearly knowing why, German Bitters will revive you. If you feel that your system needs cleansing toning or strengthening, German Bitters is what you need. If you are old, and your pulse is feeble, your nerves unsteady and [illegible] German Bitters [illegible] Sold by A. B. Armstrong, druggist, Smethport, Pa.

AGENTS WANTED $50 to $123 a Month. ENCYCLOPEDIA OF HOW TO BE YOUR OWN LAWYER. Law and forms for Employer and Employee, Merchants and Mechanics and Workingmen. Selling fast. Low price. Great success. One agent sold 60 in 6 days. Send for circulars and terms. J. WORTHINGTON & CO., 1,000 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

For Political Conventions

[illegible] first Presidential election under the Constitution, and re-elected by an almost unanimous vote. His successor, John Adams, became the candidate of the Federal party and Thomas Jefferson of the Republican party by general consent. In 1804 Jefferson was nominated for President by a caucus of members of Congress, who met in Philadelphia. James Madison was nominated in 1808, and re-nominated in 1813 by a Congressional caucus. In September, 1812, representatives of eleven States met in New York city and nominated De Witt Clinton. James Monroe was nominated in 1816 by a Congressional caucus, receiving sixty-five votes and W. H. Crawford fifty-four.—The Republican party in 1824 opposed nomination by a Congressional caucus, and when the call for such caucus was made only sixty-six members responded, and they nominated W. H. Crawford for the Presidency. Jackson, Clay and Adams were the same year nominated by various States. There was no election by the people, and according to the provisions of the Constitution, the House of Representatives elected John Quincy Adams President. Almost immediately after the election of Adams by the House, the legislature of Tennessee nominated Andrew Jackson for the Presidency, and he was elected by the Democratic party in 1828.

The first political national convention held in this country met in Philadelphia in 1830, and was called the United States Anti-Masonic convention. The same convention met in Baltimore the next year and nominated William Wirt for President.

The first Democratic national convention met in Baltimore in May, 1833. Its purpose was to nominate a candidate for Vice-President. Jackson, by universal consent of the party, being the candidate for President, Martin Van Buren was made the nominee, and Jackson and Van Buren were elected.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

Advice to Consumptives

No man, however uncleanly, would drink muddy, dirty water. A party which occupies a room for hours, breathing the same air, might be compared to a party of bathers drinking the water in which they bathe. The patient must keep the window of his bedroom open. Night air is fresh air without daylight. In close, crowded rooms, the patient suffering from lung complaints breathes consumptively. By taking these precautions and using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Pleasant Purgative Pellets, fully one-half of the cases of lung complaints would be cured in six months. For cough and irritation of the lungs do not always indicate the presence of consumption although it may result in that disease, and if consumption has already become deeply seated in the system, this is the most efficient course of treatment that can be pursued outside of any institution that provides special facilities for the treatment of this disease. Dr. Pierce's celebrated Invalids' Hotel is such an institution. Send stamp for descriptive pamphlet containing also a complete treatise upon consumption, explaining its causes, nature, and the best methods of treating it, together with valuable hints concerning diet, clothing, exercises, etc., for consumptives. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy, for the speedy and permanent cure for consumption, bronchitis, catarrh, asthma, and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for nervous debility and all nervous complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive, and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send, free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, with full directions for preparing and using, in German, French, or English. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. W. Sherar, 149 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.

10-46 eow13t.

New Advertisements.

MRS. LYDIA E. PINKHAM. OF LYNN, MASS.

DISCOVERER OF

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

The Positive Cure

For all Female Complaints.

This preparation, as its name signifies, contains of Vegetable Properties that are harmless to the most delicate invalid. Upon one trial the merits of this Compound will be recognized, a relief is immediate, and when its use is continued, in ninety-nine cases in a hundred, a permanent cure is effected. Thousands will testify to the truth of these statements. In fact it is now commended and prescribed by the best physicians in the country.

It will cure entirely the worst form of falling of the uterus, Leucorrhœa, Irregular and painful Menstruation, all Ovarian Troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Floodings, all Displacements and the consequent spinal weakness, and is especially adapted to the Change of Life. It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use.

In fact it has proved to be the greatest and best remedy that has ever been discovered. It permeates every portion of the system, and gives new life and vigor. It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach.

It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion. That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use. It will at all times, and under all circumstances act in harmony with the law that governs the female system.

For Kidney Complaints of either sex, this compound is unsurpassed.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price $1.00. Six bottles for $5.00. Sent by mail in the form of pills, also in the form of Lozenges, on receipt of price, $1.00, per box, for either. Mrs. PINKHAM freely answers all letters of inquiry. Send for pamphlet. Address as above. *Mention this paper.*

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure Constipation, Biliousness, and Torpidity of the Liver. 25 cents per box.

Sold by A. B. Armstrong, druggist, Smethport, Pa.

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL THE NEW BOOK. FARMING FOR PROFIT. TELLS HOW TO Cultivate all the Farm Crops to the Best Manner; Breed, Feed and Care for Stock; Grow Fruit; Manage Farm Business; Make Happy Homes, and MAKE MONEY ON THE FARM. Every Farmer should have a copy. 800 Pages. 140 Illustrations. Send for circulars to J. C. McCURDY & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

AGENTS WANTED. OUTFIT FREE. PAYING EMPLOYMENT. For Young Men, Ladies, Teachers, and others in every county. Salary $75 per month. Send for circular and terms. P. W. ZIEGLER & CO., 1026 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED. EVERYBODY IN WANT OF EMPLOYMENT OR DESIRING TO IMPROVE THEIR CONDITION, should send their address at once to the undersigned, and learn something to their advantage. No humbug. Address, with stamp, A. M. SPENCER, Marion, Ind.

LEGAL BLANKS!

[illegible] mail or express prompt upon receipt of order. Any kind of blank not noted on this list will be printed to order at short notice at the same price of those kept in stock.

Amicable Actions,
Amicable Scire Facias,
Amicable Revival,
Affidavit and Recognizance for Appeal,
Attorney's Confession on Judgt Note,
Affidavit and Attachment for Board,
Attachments,
Attorney's Receipts,
Bond of Indemnity to Constable,
Bond—License,
Bond—Enlargement,
Bond—Constables',
Bond of def't in att'chm't,
Bond for stay of exec'n,
Bank Motion,
Commitments,
Constable's sale,
Collector's Sale
Counsel—Land,
Contract—Teachers,
Charters of Incorporation, with app.
Commission—Letter of Instruction,
Dep. Warranty,
Deed—Pl. Ins.
Deed—Quit Claim,
Declaration Common Counts (2 kinds,)
Execution
Election Notice,
Foreign Attachment,
Leasehold Mortgage,
Lease—Oil (2 kinds,)
Lease—Land,
Mechanic's Lien,
Marriage Certificate,
Note—Judgment,
Notice of Protest,
Narr, with copy of account,
Oath & bond to [illegible] writ
Petition for [illegible]
Precipe—
Precipe Fi. Facias,
Precipe & State'n for Jugt,
Precipe for Fi. Fa.
Precipe for Sci. Fa.
Precipe for Summons [illegible]
Plaintiff's Statement and Notice,
Plaintiff's Bond in Replevin,
Poor Orders,
Protests,
Record of Ju[illegible]ents and Liens,
Road Orders,
Summons,
Subpœnas,
Scire Facias to Revive Judgment,
Sheriff's Bill of Sale,
Statement for Judgment on Motion,
School Orders,
Transcript—Commonwealth,
Transcript—Civil,
Warrants,
Attachments for Witness.
Sci. Fa. upon Recognizance,

MASON AND HAMLIN ORGANS. Rent paid two and a quarter years buys one. Best Cabinet or Parlor Organs in the World; winners of highest distinction at every world's fair where shown, viz: Paris, 1867, 1878, and Vienna, 1873. Prices $51, $67, $88, $84, $100, to $500 and upward. Also for easy payments, $5 a month or $6.25 a quarter and upward. Catalogues free. MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., 154 Tremont St., Boston; 46 East 14th St., (Union Square) New York; 149 Wabash Avenue, Chicago.

Pensions.

Applications for pensions must be made before the 1st of July next. Otherwise the pensions will commence at the filing instead of the date of the discharge. O. H. WILLIAMS,

Attorney and Pension Agent.

Brush-tel House, Bradford, April, 1880.

22-3m.

LINES OF TRAVEL.

MCKEAN & BUFFALO RAILROAD. Time table went into effect Monday, April 5, 1880, at 4 o'clock a.m.

SOUTHWARD.

MAIL.—Leaves Larrabee 10.35 a. m., arriving at Frisbee 11.03; Cory's, 11.44; Farmers Valley, 11.57, Smethport, 12.05 p.m., Crosby, 12.20, Colegrove, 12.32; Hamlin, 12.37, Wernwag, 12.45; Clermont, 12.57.

EXPRESS, No. 4.—Leaves Larrabee 5.25 p.m., arriving at Frisbee 5.39; Cory's 5.38; Farmers Valley 5.50; Smethport 6.05 p. m.

ACCOMMODATION, No. 6.—Leaves Larrabee 8.05 a.m., arriving at Frisbee 8.19, Cory's 8.13, Farmers Valley 8.25, Smethport 8.45.

LOCAL, No. 10, second class.—Leaves Larrabee 3.50 p.m., arriving at Frisbee 3.59, Cory's 4.03, Farmers Valley 4.12, Smethport 4.25; Crosby 4.41, Colegrove 4.44, Hamlin 4.49, Wernwag 5.00, Clermont 5.20.

CLERMONT COAL, Second Class, No. 22.—leaves Larrabee 3.45 a. m., arriving at Frisbee 3.58, Cory's 3.56, Farmers Valley 4.08, Smethport 4.23, Crosby 4.38, Colegrove 4.41, Hamlin 4.46, Wernwag 5.00, Clermont 5.20.

NORTHWARD.

EXPRESS, No. 1.—Leaves Clermont 6.40 a.m., arriving at Wernwag at 5.50, Hamlin 6.00, Colegrove 6.05, Crosby 6.09, Smethport 6.22, Farmers Valley 6.35; Cory's 6.47, Frisbee 6.50, Larrabee 7.00.

MAIL, No. 2.—Leaves Clermont at 1.22 p. m., arriving at Wernwag 1.38, Hamlin 1.5[illegible], Colegrove 1.51, Crosby 1.56, Smethport, 2.15, Farmers Valley 2.25, Cory's 2.36, Frisbee 2.38, Larrabee 2.44.

ACCOMMODATION, No. 9.—Leaves Smethport, 8.00 a.m., arriving at Farmers Valley 8.12, Cory's 8.26, Frisbee 8.30, Larrabee 8.38.

LOCAL AND ACCOM., No. 15.—Leave Smethport 6.10 p.m., arriving at Farmers Valley 6.22, Cory's 6.25, Frisbee 6.33; Larrabee 6.43.

BUFFALO COAL, No. 17.—Leaves Clermont at 5.40 p.m., arriving at Wernwag at 5.55, Hamlin 6.07, Colegrove 6.10, Crosby 6.15, Smethport 6.30, Farmers Valley 6.42, Cory's 6.57, Frisbee 6.59, Larrabee 7.05.

Trains will not stop at stations marked with a star (*). Trains will stop at stations marked thus (†) when flagged.

S. V. GODDEN, *Superintendent.*

BUFFALO, NEW YORK & PHILA R'y. Time Table went into effect Sunday, April 4, 1880:

SOUTH.

MAIL.—Leaves Buffalo at 8 a. m. arriving at Olean 10.40 a. m., Larrabee 11.32, Emporium 12.50 p. m., connecting at Olean for Bradford, at Emporium for points west on Phila. & E R. R.

PHILADA. EXPRESS.—Leaves Buffalo 2.00 p. m. arriving at Olean 4.38, Larrabee 5.22, Emporium 6.40 p. m., connecting at Olean for Bradford and at Emporium with Phila. & Erie R. R. for Williamsport, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Baltimore and the South.

ARCADE LOCAL.—Leave Buffalo 6 p.m. arriving at Arcade at 7.31 p.m.

NORTH.

BUFFALO EXPRESS.—Leaves Emporium at 5.55, arriving at Larrabee 7.16 Eldred 7.25, Olean 7.55 Buffalo 11 a. m., making direct connections at Eldred and Olean with trains to and from Bradford.

MAIL.—Leaves Emporium 1.20 p. m. arriving at Larrabee 2.57, Eldred 3.10, Olean 3.52, Buffalo 7.20 p. m. Trains from Philadelphia, Baltimore and the South make direct connection with this train at Emporium, for Bradford and other points in the new oil country; also for Buffalo. Trains on the Kendall & Eldred R. R. at Eldred and trains on Olean, Bradford & Warren R'y at Olean make direct connection with the above train for Buffalo.

ARCADE LOCAL.—Leave Arcade at 6.40, arriving at Buffalo at 8.13 p. m.

Pennsylvania Railroad.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division

WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after Sunday, NOV. 9th, 1879, the Trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Division will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

ERIE MAIL leaves	Philadelphia	11.55 p.m.
"	Renovo	11 00 a.m.
"	Emporium	1 15 p.m.
"	St. Mary's	2 11 p.m.
"	Kane	3 50 p.m.
arr at	Erie	7 55 p.m.

EASTWARD.

ERIE MAIL leaves	Erie	11.30 a.m.
"	Kane	4 00 p.m.
"	St. Mary's	5 27 p.m.
"	Emporium	6 25 p.m.
"	Renovo	8 40 p.m.
arr. at	Philadelphia	7 00 a.m.

WM. A. BALDWIN, Gen'l Supt.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AG